

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For month, Foreign.....\$.50
For month, Local....." .25
For year, Foreign.....5.00
For year, Local.....4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

G. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu, Queen St.
215 Front St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY,
Attorney at Law. Safe Deposit Building, upstairs, Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box 386. Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Attorney at Law,
HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to the Hawaiian Islands.
Kauhanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Ltd.
Investment Company, Ltd. Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sails, and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. Queen St., Honolulu.

L. LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson. Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants. King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise, from France, England, Germany and United States. No. 55 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Commission Merchants. Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders. 206 Front Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware. Corner Fort and King Sts. OFFICES:
Wm. W. Hall: President and Manager.
E. O. Hall: Secretary and Treasurer.
Thos. F. Hall: Auditor.
Thos. F. Hall and T. W. Hobson, Directors.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
ALAKEA STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL AND BERTANIA STREETS.
Hours, 9 to 4.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.
H. M. Whitney, Publisher.
Only Complete Guide Published
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
Price 75 Cents.
FOR SALE BY
Hawaiian News Company and
Thrum's Bookstore,
Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

SHORES TOUCHED BY VOLCANIC WAVES.

Waters in Honolulu Bay Go and Come.

RECORD OF TIDE REGISTER.

Probably Caused by Volcanic Action in Some Distant Land—Volcanic Waves of Previous Years—Official Record Obtained From Survey Office.

The report that there had been a tidal, or more properly a volcanic, wave in the harbor and all along the coast naturally leads one to think of the volcanic waves of the past. These waves are a sure sign of volcanic action in some part of the shores of this ocean. They most frequently come from South America, though they have been caused by action in other places, as the one that swept across the Pacific from Japan to San Francisco when

again, reaching an elevation of three-tenths of a foot.

These rises and falls continued till 3 o'clock, showing fourteen noticeable waves in fourteen hours. The Advertiser is indebted to Mr. Walter Wall for the chart of the volcanic wave, which is an exact copy of the Government tide gage. It is also indebted to him for valuable information as to the height and time of the waves.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS

Mr. Atkinson Has Opened His Office and the Work Begins.

Alatau T. Atkinson has been appointed to superintend the census of 1896. Mr. Atkinson has already opened an office in the Judiciary building and is busy arranging details and laying out the general plan for obtaining the usual statistical information.

It is highly probable that the date for taking the census will be set for some time in September, instead of January, as heretofore. Mr. Atkinson will select his deputies as soon as possible and prepare to add to the census of 1896 such valuable features as the appropriation by the Legislature may allow.

Death of Captain Robertson.

News has been received of the death in Hilo of Captain J. R. Robertson, father of Mrs. C. W. Ashford. The deceased, who was a familiar figure in

lar, but I think that those who knew Judge McCully will find much in the portrait to remind them of him.

Judge McCully was a Justice of this court from February 1, 1877, to the date of his death on April 10, 1892. Having resided in these islands from the year 1854, Judge McCully was familiar with the customs and history of this country, and his decisions, which will be found in our Reports from Volume 4 to 8, both inclusive, will show his ability as a Judge. He was a man of strict integrity, and I trust this portrait will tend to keep his memory fresh in our minds.

FROM MINISTER SMITH.

Arrives With Dr. Wood at Yokohama May 30th.

Pleasantly Received by Hawaiian Consul—Black Plague Epidemic. Immigration Suspended.

Minister Cooper received a communication from Minister Smith yesterday regarding the voyage to Yokohama, which port was reached May 30. The Minister states that Dr. Wood and himself were pleasantly received at Yokohama by the Hawaiian consul, Mr. Howard. They also met Dr. W. F. Arnold, U. S. N., who has been detailed

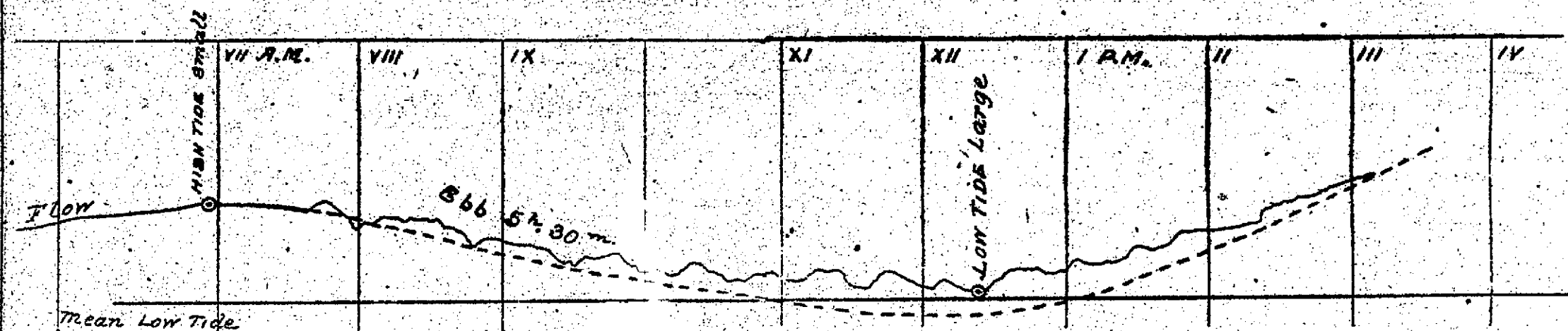


CHART SHOWING MOVEMENT OF VOLCANIC WAVES.

NOTE.—Solid line shows actual rise and fall during the tidal disturbance. Fourteen noticeable waves in seven hours. Vertical scale—one foot to an inch. Dotted line represents probable tide curve had no disturbance taken place.

the terrible earthquake of Simoda took place, and again one was slightly apparent here after the Krakatoa eruption.

A volcanic wave struck the shores of Hawaii in May of 1819, shortly before the death of Kamehameha I. It was thought by the natives to presage some dire calamity and they were convinced that the prophecy was correct upon the death of the monarch. This wave came from South America.

In 1837, on November 7th, there was a tremendous commotion of the sea all round the islands. Alexander's history says: "At Hilo the sea first receded, and then suddenly rose twelve feet above high-water mark, carrying away houses and doing great damage. Twelve lives were lost at Hilo, and more would have been but for the boats of an English whaler, then in port. This came from Chile, and to give some idea of the speed at which it traveled, the earthquake in Chile occurred the same day that the wave reached these islands."

There was a volcanic wave on May 17, 1841, another in 1868, another in 1871, and again in 1873. The wave of 1871 was caused by the tremendous earthquake at Arica, Peru, where volcanic waves kept sweeping in sixty feet high for several hours, destroying everything along the coast. On this occasion a United States man-of-war was carried bodily two miles inland, and there left stranded.

Besides volcanic waves from lands afar there have been our local waves, caused by volcanic action on Hawaii. The most notable of these was connected with the great eruption which commenced March 27th, 1868. On April 2d there was a terrific earthquake, followed by an enormous volcanic wave which rolled in upon the coast of Kauai sweeping away the villages from Kaula to Keauhou. Over eighty people lost their lives. At the same time the coast of Puna sank four feet and the stumps of the cocoanuts that were then growing can be seen now amid the surf.

There is very little doubt that the wave of yesterday is a message from afar, not from Hawaii. There would have been earthquake shocks here and the rise would have been greater. The wave commenced at 7:38 a. m. on an ebbing tide. At 7:45 the summit of the wave, one-tenth of a foot, was reached, and at 8 it was at its lowest. It then began reaching its highest elevation, two-tenths of a foot, at 8:05, and what is extremely curious, holding it till 8:33; with slight oscillations. At 8:48 it dropped and at 9 began to rise

Hilo for years past, was a gentle-hearted man. He was engaged until within the past few years in contracting for Government work, building some of the best roads and bridges on this island.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Portuguese Calls for a Tax Receipt and Takes Money.

Loss of a Chinaman While Coming From Ewa to Town—No Clue Found.

Highway robbery seems to be the latest that our crooks have succeeded in introducing. A Chinaman by the name of Sun Sin is the victim, and a Portuguese and native boy are the richer of the parties.

The affair, as related by the Chinaman, is to the effect that Sun Sin, a resident of Kalaupapa, Ewa, was coming to the city about 5 a. m., Wednesday, and had just reached Halaehala when he spied a Portuguese and a native boy. When they drew close enough to be able to speak, the Portuguese demanded the Chinaman's tax receipt. The latter, thinking he had come upon an officer, went down into his pocket, pulled out his purse, and opening it, was in the act of drawing out the tax receipt.

The Portuguese spied a \$50 bill and a \$10 gold piece in the purse and immediately grabbed them out of the Chinaman's hand. After that he knocked him down and called to the native boy to throw dirt in the Chinaman's eyes. This done, the two sneaked away into the lantana bushes and have not been found yet.

The Chinaman reported the matter at police headquarters and every attempt is being made to bring the criminals to justice.

THE JUNE TERM.

Chief Justice Judd Pays Tribute to Memory of a Judge.

When the Supreme Court opened yesterday for the June term Chief Justice Judd called the attention of those present to the portrait of the late Justice McCully, recently hung on the wall, and said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to the portrait of the late Justice McCully, now hanging in this room, which has lately been presented to the Court by the widow of the late Justice. This portrait was made by Mr. E. S. Willard, an artist of distinction in Massachusetts, and at considerable expense and under difficulties, the artist not having had personal sittings, but painting from photographs of the deceased. To many of the bar who have joined us during the past four years the features of the late Justice are unfamiliar,

by his Government to investigate the black plague in China and Japan.

The deaths from the plague in Canton, for the month ending May 30, averaged 250 per day, and the disease was epidemic in Amoy and Hong Kong.

On learning this Mr. Smith at once cabled the authorities at both those places to refuse passage to all steerage passengers to Hawaii until further orders.

Directly on Mr. Smith's arrival at Yokohama he cabled the Chicago Times-Herald of the death of Kate Field.

A private letter from Mr. Smith to a friend here contains the following account of the voyage:

"We sailed from Honolulu Tuesday, May 19th, at 6 p. m., on the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's ship Doric, Harry Smith, commander.

"From Honolulu we passed to the south of Kauai and between Kauai and Niihau, passing Niihau at 3 a. m. next morning. At 11 a. m. we passed Bird Island, sailing close to it. It is higher and larger than I had supposed, but looked desolate, 'all by its lonely.' Sailing westward, we passed to the north of the chain of islands running northwest from Niihau. After leaving Bird Island behind we saw neither land nor sail till we sighted Japan at noon today.

"The following is a memorandum of the distances run: May 20th, 270 miles; May 21st, 347 miles; May 22d, 353 miles; May 23d, 333 miles; May 25, 324 miles; May 26, 349 miles; May 27, 362 miles; May 28, 343 miles; May 29, 343 miles; May 30, 382 miles. Total, 3,406 miles.

"Saturday, the 23d, we crossed the 180th meridian, so had to skip Sunday, the 24th. We have had no Sunday for two weeks, which will offset the two Sundays we had in succession on the voyage home from New Zealand last year.

"With the exception of a head sea and current on the 23d and 25th, and light fog the past two days, we have had fine weather and smooth sea. After the first day the air was perceptibly cooler, and the temperature for the past week has been from 68 deg. to 58 deg.

"The Doric is truly a fine ship, admirable in all her appointments, and sets an excellent table. The captain and officers are courteous gentlemen and have contributed greatly to the pleasure of the voyage. We have enjoyed dancing, sports, games and music. These were all promoted and participated in by the captain and officers.

"It has been a pleasure to travel on such a ship. Enclosed you will find a track chart showing the way we came, which may be of interest.

"Dr. C. B. Wood has also enjoyed the voyage very much, and joins in a warm Aloha."

Ships of the New Navy.

It is understood that the Bureau of Construction and Repair has just completed a statement showing that the Oregon will be completed in July, and the Kearsarge and Kentucky in Janu-

ary, 1899. The statement estimates that five vessels of the navy, besides the Petrel and Concord, which have just been put out of commission at Mare Island, for repairs, must go out of commission within a year for overhauling, namely, the Philadelphia and Bennington, on the Pacific Coast; the Charleston, on the Asiatic station; and the Newark, on the Atlantic Coast. The San Francisco may have to be brought home to undergo repairs during the next fiscal year.—Ex.

A WANDERING SOLDIER.

Pays Late Visits and Creates Disturbances in Two Places.

At about 10 o'clock last night Joseph Camara arrived at the police station with a man by the name of Mark A. Born, a member of Company B of the regulars. He explained that the man had created a disturbance by running into his house on Emma street unbidden, and knocking on the shutters and the wall, at the same time crying out, "Is there to be a wedding here?" No communication with the Police Station could be obtained, so he brought the man down himself.

Competitive Drill.

About twenty officers from the various companies of the N. G. H. met with Colonel McLean at military headquarters last night for the purpose of dis-

REGISTRATION ACT IN LAST THROES.

What is Objectionable to the Masses Must Go.

WIDE TIRE ACT IN SAME GRAVE.

Additional Appropriation for Expense of Legislature—Holiday Bill Passes the Senate—Defect in Kapitolani Park Bill Rectified—Quick Work. Etc.

Ninety-eighth Day.

FRIDAY, June 12.

After the opening ceremonies of the Senate, Minister Cooper introduced a bill appropriating \$1,300 for additional expenses of the Legislature. The bill passed under suspension of the rules. Senator Lyman, from the wide tire conference committee, reported recom-

THAT VETOED LIQUOR BILL

Full Text of the Law Passed by the Legislature.

Twice Vetoed and Passed With But One Dissenting Vote—Will Touch Sale.

"An Act to increase the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines, and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice; amending Chapter XXV of the Laws of 1892, entitled, 'An Act to amend Chapter XXVIII of the Session Laws of 1878, relating to duties.'"

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That all spirituous liquors, all still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice, when imported into the Hawaiian Islands, shall, if containing nine per cent (9 per cent) and not more than fourteen per cent (14 per cent) of alcohol, be subject to pay a duty of sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen and not more than twenty-one per cent (21 per cent) of alcohol, it shall be subject to pay a duty of one dollar per gallon; if containing more than twenty-one per cent (21 per cent) of alcohol, such liquor shall be subject to the duty by law provided for spirits of like grade.

"Section 2. That any person importing or attempting to import or smuggle any of the spirituous liquors or wines mentioned in the first section hereof, without payment of the duties; or adulterating the same in order to lower or change the standard, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and such spirituous liquors shall be seized and confiscated to the use of the Hawaiian Government.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect the 1st day of July, 1897.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family, for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

mending the adoption of the House amendments.

Senator Hocking's motion to table the report was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Hocking, Wright, Brown, Wilcox, Kauhane and Waterhouse—6. Noes—Lyman, Schmidt, McCandless, Northrup and Rice—5.

This kills the wide tire bill for this session.

The House holiday bill came up on third reading. Senator Brown moved to strike out the third Saturday in September.

Senator Schmidt moved to strike out the day and substitute a day to be named by the Minister of the Interior to celebrate the opening of Honolulu harbor.

Senator Brown accepted the amendment, but the motion was lost and the bill passed the third reading by a vote of 9 to 2, Senators Brown and Wright voting in the negative.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Rycroft presented the following report of the Conference Committee to whom were referred amendments to Senate bill No. 52, entitled "An Act relating to wheel tires," amending the title and making the time when the requirements of the bill shall be in full force, A. D. 1901, instead of 1903; also making the front and hind axles of such vehicles to be of different lengths: "We have carefully considered the matter. The shortening of the time will be to sooner protect the costly roads we are building through out the country. The axles being of different lengths is an important feature of the bill, to further protect and improve all good roads, and the amendment to the title is necessary.

"We have therefore agreed on the passage of the bill as amended by the House of Representatives.

"F. S. LYMAN,

"J. A. McCANDLESS,

"R. RYCROFT,

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON."

Report adopted. Rep. Robertson—1 move that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to present a bill looking toward the repeal of the Registration law. The Executive, I understand, is in favor of doing away with the thumb mark. The objections raised against the law go further than the thumb mark. The opponents of the law will not be satisfied with the elimination of that alone. I believe that the House did perfectly right in passing the bill, the conditions were such that we needed that kind of a law. It was not for the protection of a class of people to which we belong, but to a class of people who are thrown into competition with Asiatics. These very people for whom the law was made are now the most strenuous opponents to its provisions. If they don't want, why we don't want it. A very large part of the community objects to it. To make it successful, it must needs have the support of the intelligent people. The objections are so numerous and go so far, and the objectors are so

many that when the first of August comes we will find but few people have registered. The law will become a dead letter and will lose its force. I do not think we will be eating crow by any means in repealing the law. If we find that the people for whom the law was made object to it, why it is perfectly right and proper for us to repeal it.

Under suspension of rules Minister Cooper presented the following message from the President:

To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I herewith return House bill No. 56 being an Act entitled 'An Act providing for the recording of final judgments and decrees affecting titles to land,' resolved by me from the Joint Committee of the Legislature June 6, 1896, for your recommendation.

"The following are my objections to the bill:

"The word 'affecting' in the first line of Section 1 is too indefinite and general in its meaning for the use to which it is put. With this word it will sometimes be difficult to say exactly what judgments should and what should not be recorded.

"A judgment for a defendant in an ejectment suit may be said to affect the title to the land in dispute, although it does not change the status it was in before suit was brought, inasmuch as it may remove a cloud on the title, and at any rate removes whatever prejudice may have been caused to the title of the suit. A decree of heirship sometimes affects the title to land, yet it may be a question under the statute whether such a decree should or should not be recorded. So also with a decree appointing an administrator under a contested application.

"These are but illustrations representing a considerable number of cases in which although the title to land may not be the matter in issue, yet it may be directly or indirectly affected by the judgment or decree.

"No provision is made for the expense of registration. No limit of time is named within which the party interested in the registration of the judgment may be safe from being forestalled by a subsequent purchaser who shall first procure the registry of his conveyance, the words 'subsequent purchaser' in the Act being evidently intended to apply to a purchaser from a party in possession pending litigation.

"The provision as it stands would be an encouragement to a defeated party having possession pending litigation to attempt to neutralize the judgment, or decree, by arranging for a third party ignorant of the proceedings to take a conveyance and immediately record the same upon the filing of the judgment or decree, thus forestalling the registry of the judgment or decree and depriving the successful party of the benefits of the litigation."

SANFORD B. DOLE.
Executive Chamber, June 12, 1896.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, introduced an amendment to the Act providing for a permanent settlement for Kapiolani Park, the reason being that a mistake had been made in the English translation, and that no authority had been given the Government to transfer any property to Mr. Irwin.

Under suspension of the rules the bill passed first and second reading.

Minister Cooper then gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal Act 13 of the Session Laws of 1896. This is the celebrated Registration law, about which so much has been said and written.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill was read and passed first reading, and on motion of Rep. Rycroft the bill passed quickly second reading. Recess of twenty minutes was taken and at the expiration of that time Rep. Richards, under suspension of the rules, reported from the Printing Committee that the bills just introduced relating to custody of records, Kapiolani Park and repeal of the Registration Act had been typewritten.

The Act amending the Act providing for a permanent settlement for Kapiolani Park was then taken up and passed third reading.

The bill to repeal the Registration Act was, on motion of Rep. Robertson, taken up for third reading and passed unanimously, and the House adjourned.

Ninety-ninth Day.

SATURDAY, June 13.

After the usual opening exercises in the Senate, Minister King reported that the President had signed the following bills: Exempting California wine from duty, the bill setting apart certain lands in Hilo for public purposes, the license bill and the income tax.

Under unfinished business the conference report on the Wide Tire Act was again brought up.

Senator Brown opposed lumbering by the statutes with such an Act and he moved that the Senate should not concur in the conference report.

Minister Cooper came to the rescue of the bill by stating that it was one that met with the favor of the Executive. In fact the President had drawn the bill.

Senator Hocking continued his opposition along the same lines and gave some practical hints from personal experience.

Senator Baldwin opposed the bill on the grounds that it could not be enforced without great hardship in the country districts and on some of the plantations.

Senator McCandless argued long and earnestly in favor of the bill, but the motion to non-concur in the conference report was carried by a vote of 7 to 4. The motion to adhere to the bill as passed by the Senate was also carried by the same vote.

The Registration Repeal Act passed the first reading and came up on second reading under suspension of the rules.

Senator Lyman wanted to know why the Repeal Act had been brought in, to which Minister Cooper replied that the measure was the result of a unanimous vote in the Senate caucus.

Senator Brown said he had not been present at any caucus. He had opposed the Registration bill at the outset, but

now that it had become a law he believed in sticking to it. The only point on which any very great objection had been raised—the thumb mark—could easily be stricken out by the Minister of the Interior. The Minister could replace the thumb mark by signature in cases where people could write their names. Senator Brown did not believe in passing and repealing an Act in the same session.

Minister Cooper, replying to Senator Brown, said that to substitute a signature, as had been proposed, would be discrimination against the Asiatics. Furthermore, the bill was not a popular one—corporations and workmen were opposed to it. In the Cabinet the Attorney General was the only one in favor of the measure. Minister King had been in doubt about it, but was now willing to go on record as opposed.

Senator Baldwin stated that he had voted for the bill because the mechanics appeared to want it.

Without further discussion the Repeal Act passed the second reading.

Senator Wright voted "No," and Senators Brown and Lyman declined to vote.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported from the Finance Committee, to whom had been referred the resolution allowing the clerk sixty-five days extra, during which to typewrite, prepare and bind the minutes of the present session. The committee found that the work could be done at a much less cost by some one else. Report laid on the table to be brought up with the resolution.

Third reading of the naturalization bill. Unanimously passed.

Upon motion of Rep. Robertson the vetoed bill was taken up for discussion.

Rep. Robertson explained that he had introduced the bill, but that it was framed at a time not entirely conducive to greatest care. The point raised by the President in regard to the indefiniteness of the phraseology of the bill was well taken. Rep. Robertson moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried.

Senate bill No. 68, relating to extra appropriations for expenses of the Legislature of 1896, taken up in third reading and passed.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL SUFFERING.

In Her Delirium She Rises at Midnight and Leaves Her Home.

Relief Came at Last and It Really Sounds Like a Miracle.

From the Herald, Saginaw, Mich.

A Herald man stepped off the train a few days ago to verify the truth of a remarkable tale that he had heard. Calling at the pleasant home of Mrs. Eva Breitsman, he was confronted by a tall, handsome woman, whose clear complexion and ruddy cheeks gave no evidence of suffering, but proclaimed her a type of healthy, happy womanhood.

To our representative she told the following interesting story:

"About three years ago I was taken in the night with a terrible pain in the pit of my stomach, which drove me into convulsions. My husband at once called in a physician, who gave me either twice that night to deaden this pain that seemed unbearable. In the morning I was still very ill and laid in bed for a week. From that time on the pains continued, and gave me no rest from their pangs. I became badly swollen over the stomach, my flesh forming a large, flabby roll there. Terrible pains also racked my head and I cannot tell my sufferings.

"About this time a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, stating that they had cured her of a serious complication of troubles. My husband procured me a box, and after taking the first box a blessed relief came to me, and I began to recover my former health, strength and activity. During my illness the pain was so intense that I was often delirious, and once in my delirium I rose in the night and walked two miles to the village of Elba. There I was cared for at the home of my sister.

"After taking six boxes of Pink Pills I was entirely cured and restored to the perfect health that I now enjoy. I cannot say too much for Pink Pills. They are a grand medicine and a boon to all who suffer from nervous troubles. Since taking them, as stated above, I have been perfectly well, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the troubles as long as I have a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand."

As she concluded her story, her husband said: "I earnestly add my testimony to all that my wife has said in favor of 'Pink Pills for Pale People.' We cannot say too much in their favor, for we know what they have done for us."

As our reporter came away he ceased to wonder at the enormous sales of Pink Pills all over the land. From every quarter came glowing reports of relief and cure following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a concentrated form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to impoverished blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart and all forms of trouble peculiar to the female sex, such as suppressions, irregularities and weaknesses of any nature. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. The use of Pink Pills is not followed by any ill effects, and they can be given to children with perfect safety.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

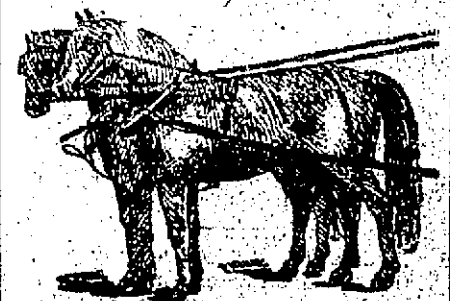
BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 522. Honolulu.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

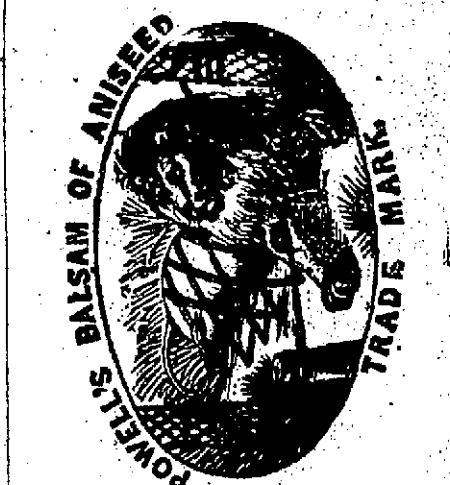
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TIME-TRIED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND OCEANIC COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBROH DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and order solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,

BUREAU,

WASHSTAND,

TABLE,

TWO CHAIRS,

ROCKER,

—7 PIECES IN ALL,

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

BOOKBINDING

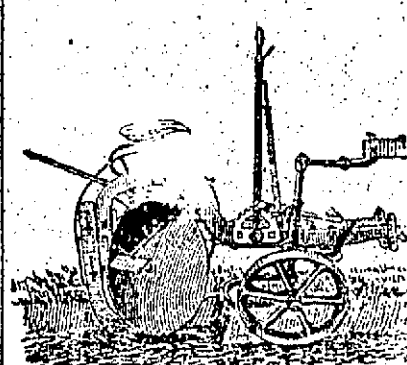
AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co.

Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.



The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured specially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

What Is It?



IS IT

HENRY CLAY,

BOCK & CO.,

LA AFRICANA,

VERA CRUZ,

OWL, or

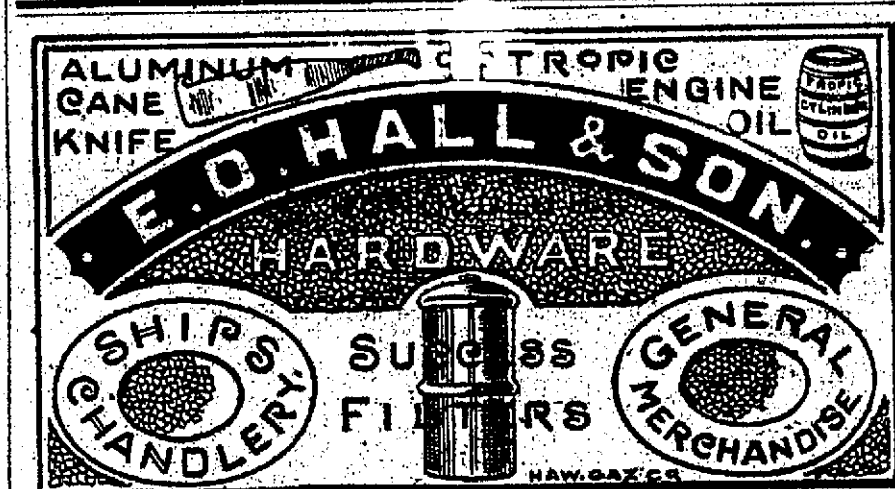
MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

Hollister & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

We have a splendid stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Slack & Brownlow's

WORLD-FAMOUS

IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD FILTERS

Powerful,

Rapid,

and

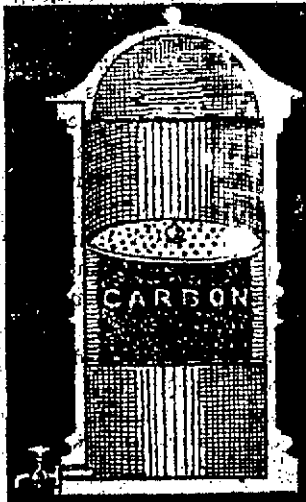
Effective.

Strongly

Recommended

for Very

Impure Water.



All these Filters

can be CLEANED by

the user. ALL IM-

PURITIES ARE RE-

MOVED, and the

most FOUL WATER

is rendered pure

and palatable.

FOR SALE BY

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

MAUI MINSTRELS.

SCORE BIG SUCCESS.

Two Performances Given to
Crowded Houses.

HONOLULU BOYS GET A BENEFIT.

Wedding Reception to Mr. and Mrs.
Alken—Piano June 11—Speeches
Made—Gamblers Banned—Maunaloa
Anniversary—Other News, Etc.

MAUI, JUNE 13.—During Friday evening, the 12th, a reception occurred at the residence of Dr. P. J. Alken of Pala, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Worth Osburn Alken (nee Helen M. Chamberlain) who have recently returned from an extended wedding tour. The marriage took place at La Crosse, Wis., during the morning of April 8th, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. P. Chamberlain, the father of the bride. Despite the showers of last evening a large gathering of people from Makawao filled the parlors, which were daintily adorned with bouquets of beautiful roses. After the usual formalities a most pleasing musical program arranged by Miss Mollie Beckwith was much enjoyed.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Alken, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilhus, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Astell, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mrs. K. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Miss L. H. Alken, Misses Hatfield and Kate Watson, Misses Millie Beckwith, Eva Smith, Nellie Smith, Ethel Smith, Jessie Neil, Belle Dickey, Nellie Crook, Lottie Baldwin, Dr. R. L. Moore, Messrs. W. Nicol, H. A. Baldwin, F. S. Armstrong, A. J. Rodriguez, James Waldvogel, J. Fleming, R. Hogg, D. Rough, Rev. J. O'Farrell, C. C. Ludington, W. Engle, S. Crook, F. W. Hardy.

The minstrel show of last Saturday night in Spreckelsville Hall was such a success that it was decided to repeat the entertainment. The second exhibition of darkey minstrelsy took place in the Wailuku school building during the night of the 11th inst., and was given as a benefit to Messrs. Vierra, Overshiner and Jackson of Honolulu. Messrs. C. A. Doyle, R. I. Moore and H. Howell kindly assisted the boys and made the evening a memorable one for fun and frolic. Doyle held down the interlocutor's chair and Vierra, "Dave" Myers, Overshiner and "Tim" Lyons were endmen. Encores were given Howell when he sang "The Pride of the Ball," to Doyle for his solo, "Ben Bolt," and to Moore for the ventriloquist act with his dummies, "Nancy Maloney" and "Terrence O'Reilly." Vierra, Overshiner and Jackson made hits as Mongolians in the Chinese washhouse scene.

The Iao Valley picnic of the 11th inst. was largely attended. Antone Rosa and W. H. Halstead made speeches commemorating Kamehameha. The luan and outing were enjoyed by about 200 people.

During the same day J. L. W. Zumwalt won the gold medal given by the Wailuku Citizens' Guard as prize for the best score at the 200-yard target. His score was 390. There was also a silver medal for those who never shot better than thirty.

On Sunday night of the 7th Deputy Sheriffs Baldwin and King made a successful raid on some Spreckelsville Chinese whose "ways were dark and tricks vain."

On the 17th inst. Maunaloa Seminary will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Japanese acrobats are performing in Pala.

The Haku School has been closed several days this week owing to measles and whooping cough.

The steamer Kahului, Tyson master, departed for the Coast on the 10th inst. with a cargo of Pala and Haku sugar.

Weather—Heavy trade winds along the east coast; frequent showers.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—B. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WATTS, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TAULALA LUCY HAYSELDEN, her husband, WILDEB'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation, WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, JACOB T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, minor, DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor, and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alameda Hall) in Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

First.—Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Milani Street 281 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 382.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 159,125 sq. feet more or less. The above described property consisting of First, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Alken, land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Kaweamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 57, folio 253.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8516 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428E, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1885, of record in Liber 98, folios 184-186.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalsina to B. Borres, dated August 25th, 1878, of record in Liber 65 folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kaleleupalani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 18th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2329 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 3519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1198.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Panawa, containing 5397 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7693, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber 18, folios 284 and 285.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.88 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kailuina and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1878, of record in Liber 48, folio 330, and in deed of K. Kalsina to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 61, folio 389, and in deed from Kalsina to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1889, recorded in Liber 116, folio 39, and described in Land Commission A and 8556, Royal Patent 6187, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land, described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamakia and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, folio 27.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,033, containing 7 7-100 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4768 conveyed by Keawemahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4787, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kalsina conveyed by K. Kalsina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai, of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government, of Kaniolu, containing 9078 acres, and of Kaniolu, containing 826 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Apunui, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8360 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7078 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaniolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all tools, implements, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects, belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situated on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalsina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55 folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kaniolu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver.
Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.
Dated Honolulu, May 23, 1896.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Still They Come

=

Still They Go.

What Come?

What Go?

What Now?

What Next?

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others. Fort Street.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chasys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE

(Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

2—Free Funds, £410,992 7 8

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £5,572,526 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,850 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,671 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores

Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders

from the other Islands faithfully executed.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

—: And Dealer in —:

LIVE STOCK.

—: BREEDER OF —:

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

The Board of Education made an excellent selection when it recommended Alatan T. Atkinson for Superintendent of the Census. Mr. Atkinson's long service as Inspector General of Schools has given him an intimate knowledge of the people from whom he will select his deputies, and furthermore, an insight into the industrial conditions of the country, all of which will undoubtedly result in plans for the census being laid on broad and thoroughgoing lines.

Ardent supporters of the Wide Tire bill may now possibly see the wisdom of referring the measure back to the Commission for further investigation. In the consideration of such a bill it should be remembered that information from every hamlet in the Hawaiian Islands is quite as important as a knowledge of what is done in the States and France. The final action of the Senate puts the wide tire movement back about two years, whereas if the advocates of the bill had been a little less enthusiastic they would have accomplished far better results and obtained a law that would be adapted at once to the requirements of good roads and the peculiar conditions of various districts.

REGISTRATION REPEAL.

The ball of legislative stultification was set in motion Friday when the House of Representatives succeeded in passing the Registration Repeal Act three readings in as many hours. The legislative backbone has been proven beyond all possibility of a doubt to be constructed of the most pliable material on earth, and the double somersault performed by the members of the House is second to none that has ever been taken in the country. From the manner in which the Repeal Act was railroaded through the House there seems to be no doubt that the Senate is ready and waiting to follow head over heels in the same performance, and as the bill was introduced by a member of the Executive, it appears as though the President was prepared to put his name to a measure which repudiates a law passed by his sanction. There was very little discussion in the House upon the whys and wherefores of the sudden acrobatic feat that is now on the boards. The members simply stepped up, did their little turn, and are now possibly looking toward their audience of constituents for a round of applause. The only satisfaction the public gets out of the affair is expressed in the words of a citizen who said: "What under the heavens wouldn't they do if the session were extended ten more days?" If both branches of the Legislature should go through the bills at the rate of three readings in three hours, it would require only an extension of about five days more to repeal every bill that has been passed during the session. If the session should be extended another ten days we are not prepared to state what would be the result.

Some one said in the House that the very men who wanted the bill passed are now the ones objecting to it. Very well, what if they are? Is that any reason why the Legislature should practically admit that it is ruled by the whimpering howl of every Tom, Dick and Harry who don't know when they are well treated? Is the Legislature prepared to admit that it bends to every opposing wind that blows? Is it prepared to go on record as being so weak that it will not stand by a law that is sound in principle because that law does not find overwhelming favor? Is the first Legislature of the Republic prepared to admit that the Government cannot enforce a law that has been favorably discussed, passed and had only about four weeks fair trial?

By passing the Registration Repeal Act the Legislature is tacitly admitting all this and more. It is showing palpable weakness. If the members who voted for the Registration Act followed their convictions, and then followed their convictions in voting, within eight weeks, for the repeal, they have inaugurated a type of personal conviction that has never been explained in any dictionary yet published. The fact is, they have allowed themselves to be influenced by calamity howlers, and the men who wanted the law, got it, and then raised a rumpus about it will be as ready a year from now to condemn the repeal as they are to object to the bill. Artemus Ward hit the nail on the head when he said, "Let the howlers howl, and let calamity calam, but let the good work go on."

We have no more sympathy for the laboring men who wanted the protection of the law and are now clamoring against it than the members of the Legislature have. But because a number of private citizens have shown that they are rattle brained it is no reason why

the law makers should follow suit and become law un-makers. About two years hence these same private citizens will want to know why the Legislature did not give them protection. The members of the Legislature will retort that the law was passed and the objections of the private citizen caused the repeal. Then the two opposing sides will argue and make faces at each other—and the Asiatic will continue to get in his quiet work and eat the nut while the law makers and laboring men are wrangling about the shell.

The Registration Act became a law on April 21, just seven weeks and four days from date. The law has been in force just about six weeks, and on the verdict of those six weeks the Legislature wants to undo all that it has done. What sheer nonsense. The law hasn't been given a fair trial. There has been no attempt to remove the objectionable features. If the Senate shoots the Repeal bill through the three readings as the House has done, we are free to admit that the wisdom of the legislative minds is past finding out. Amend the law, if necessary, so that the Minister of the Interior may wipe out the whole thing if after various experiments it still proves a failure, but don't rush red handed into complete and absolute stultification.

A FARICAL FINALE.

The members of the Legislature who have undergone such a wonderful change in their opinions on the Registration law will go on record as the most wonderful legislative contortionists that ever struck the law-making stage of Hawaii. The members who voted against the Registration law are of course amused and pleased to witness the predicament their brethren have placed themselves in, and those who once had convictions but have in the course of six weeks lost them are endeavoring to lay back on that rosy bed, "the opinion of the masses," in hopes that they will there find rest from their woes and peaceful forgetfulness of all that has gone before.

Possibly this quiet rest will be found, but we doubt it. Already "the masses" are beginning to point to the lack of legislative backbone and to wonder how many more session laws of 1896 would be repealed if the Legislature remained in session another ten days. It has been said that the passage of the Repeal Act will show the people that the Legislature is a careful body and when it passes a law that is obnoxious, knows enough to repeal it. The Repeal Act will do nothing of the kind. It will inspire nothing but lack of confidence in the ability of legislators to legislate according to their convictions. It is a direct proof to the unthinking "masses" that they can sway the legislative mind just as they please by simply making a noise. No member of the Legislature can deny it. In the only question where a point has been brought to an issue the Legislature has been routed horse, foot and dragon. They have tumbled over each other apparently in their desire to let a discontented few know that they will cave in on demand if the calamity howlers talk loud enough.

The Repeal Act will probably pass the third reading in the Senate on this the last day of the session. What a farical, horse-play bit of drama is the finale of the session. If Anthony Hope were in the country he would find in it material for a book second only to his tale of a South American country. In what a blaze of glory the legislators go home to their constituents.

The story will be a short one. They passed the Registration law and put in an obnoxious thumb-mark and one or two other things that were not needed. After the law went into effect some one raised a rumpus about the objectionable features—that could easily be eliminated. Using this as a handle, those in the Legislature who opposed the law in the first place began to work upon the legislative conviction, and as a result Senate and House caucusses were held. After this the Repeal Act was introduced, and with one or two exceptions each member sat in his seat and voted to wipe out of existence a bill he had assisted in creating only seven weeks previous. Little or no explanation was given for this sudden reversal of opinion, except that the bill seemed to be unpopular. Nearly every member "answered aye to the muster role," threw his previous convictions to the winds and flopped into line.

This may be statesmanship, it may be a display of unusual nerve and courage, but it takes the mind of a man who turned in his shoes and walked backwards to demonstrate the problem in question along these lines. As this is the last day of the session, we would suggest that the Senate adjourn sine die before the Repeal Act passes the third reading and thereby remove the impending blot from the legislative escutcheon.

LEGISLATIVE MIND OF 1896.

The Legislative mind of 1896 will go on record as a most peculiar combination. After passing a measure that em-

bodied simon-pure stultification it turns around and upon a measure of no less importance stands by its colors with wonderful tenacity and unanimity and overrides the President's veto. We have admitted that the Legislative minds were past finding out, and we are positive of it now, and while the action on the Registration law showed rank weakness, we are not prepared to put the vote upon the liquor bill in the same category.

From the wording of the last paragraphs of the President's message, it was simply a question whether the representatives of the people should legislate for the benefit of the native population or the foreign residents, and we have yet to learn a convincing reason why the Legislature should withdraw from the position taken when the bill first passed. If this liquor bill discriminates against Japanese liquors, then Minister Damon's wine bill discriminates against European wines, since under his bill the wines of a higher degree of alcoholic test were exempt simply to allow the California wines to come within the category of exemption from duty. It was in this high rate of exemption that the wine bill lost all the temperance features that it ever possessed.

Again, should Japan be disposed to object to the new liquor law, if this country has reached the point where it cannot legislate for its own benefit but must be ruled by the say-so of foreign powers, if Hawaii must bow the knee lower to Japan than to the United States, then the sooner the question is brought to an issue and decided once for all, the better. We do not anticipate, however, that the Japanese Government will look upon the subject in question as seriously as was intimated in the halls of the Legislature on Monday. Should differences arise it will only bring the people of this country to realize that the day is not far distant when a thorough revision of our liquor laws and tariffs will not permit a policy of continually deferring the question to a more convenient season. The issue must be faced before the Republic is many years older.

Mr. P. S. Kinzie
Washington, Va.

Blood Poisoning

13 Running Sores Gave Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—Thirteen years ago I was in Cour De Ales, now called Fort Sherman, Idaho. While there I went in swimming one day and caught cold, chilling the bone in my leg, causing a fever sore on my limb. The sore continued about three months, continually rotting my leg until it got up to my knee, when I had the limb amputated. My leg was so rotten that after the limb was amputated the foot dropped off. From this state I got blood poisoning and had

Thirteen Running Sores on my body. These sores continued from three to four years, my blood being in a terrible condition. After this I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles and found it did me good, so I kept on until I had used ten bottles or more. My blood was completely cleansed. The sores stopped running and have not troubled me any now for six years. My appetite and digestion are good and I am perfectly well. I owe my cure to Hood's Sarsaparilla.' P. S. KINZIE, Washington, Va.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Bruce Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and collects all outstanding debts belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1896.
BRUCE WARING & CO.
CHAS. S. DESKY.
1767-3a

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Pockets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby street, Boston, U.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.,

Agents, Honolulu.

4246-m.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto, will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohlu, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1767-1d

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land Map of Waiala, containing total area of 48 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.

Upset price, \$750.

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent. of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent. of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser, with the Government, covering these conditions, and any assignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1895, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of strays in Halekua, Island of Molokai, on a piece of land owned by J. F. Brown, known as

Keopuka, and adjoining the Ranch House of the said J. F. Brown, below the Kukui Grove of Lanikaula.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1895, I have this day appointed J. Kahanell, Poundmaster for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, June 8, 1896. 1766-3t

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

MAUI RACING ASSOCIATION.

Spreckels' Park, Kahului,

ON



July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for all. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best 2 in 3. For Horses without a record of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and repeat. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HARNESSES—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5. For Horses without a record of 2:30. Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses, \$25 for each quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile dash. Free for all. Winners of Race 1 to carry twelve pounds overweight. Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—Three-quarters mile dash. For Hawaiian bred Horses owned by Mauiites. Purse, \$75.

All entries are to be made with the Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to be 10 per cent of the purse unless otherwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under the rules of the Maui Racing Association.

All Horses are expected to start unless withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50-Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

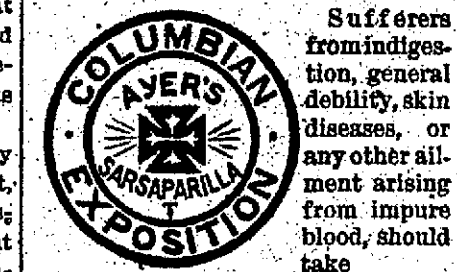
A. N. KEPOKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Typewriting and Copying.

MISS M. F. LEDERER
Office—Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co.,
Corner Fort and Merchant streets.
4211-m



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Holsts; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

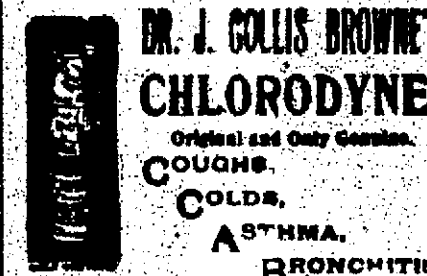
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a libelous untrue; and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
38 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

LEGISLATURE OF 1896 PASSES INTO HISTORY.

Curtain Rung Down After Hot Argument.

OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S VETO.

So called Sake Bill Draws Forth Legislative Fire—Only One Vote in Favor of Veto—Registration, Repeal, Act Signed—Adjournment Sine Die.

One Hundredth Day.

MONDAY, June 15.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock yesterday, the one hundredth and last day of the first session of the Legislature under the Republic. In the invocation Chaplain Peck asked the blessing of the Almighty upon the lawmakers for the good bills passed, and supreme aid to the Government in enforcing them; mistakes of the members in passing bills that were not good should be forgotten.

The Senator learned from the President that the body could sit until midnight if necessary. If they had no further business on hand at noon, they might adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Under the regular order of the day, the Registration Repeal Act came up for third reading. Before the roll was called Senator Lyman said:

"Before casting my vote in this Repeal Act, I wish to say that I can see no good reason for the repeal of the law. It has been enacted during the present session, and if there was any real reason why it should be repealed it should be placed on record, so the members could act in a straightforward manner."

Senator Wright—When the bill was passed it was at the almost unanimous wish of the House, and the supporters of the Government. To repeal now, without giving the bill a longer trial than six weeks, was disgraceful. We do not know whether it is a success or a failure, and I can see no good reason for repealing until we have found out.

Minister Cooper said he would like to correct the impression the honorable member had. The Executive had no desire to force anything upon the Senate. The law was unpopular beyond the thumb mark; eliminate that and there was nothing to make the law of value.

It was passed to assist certain classes of citizens, and yet those people are now the most aggressive in opposing its enforcement. There were mistakes in the law, for no provision had been made to excuse anyone from registering—not even the diplomats of the consuls. No provisions had been made for the masters or crews of vessels, so that not one could get their feet on the islands without registering.

Senator Brown—I would like to explain my position before voting on the measure. I was one of a committee from the last Legislature, appointed to draft the bill now to be repealed. I voted for the passage of the bill against my own convictions, and had I consulted my own feelings in the matter I would have voted against it. But I did not, for the reason that I was nominated at a convention where the strongest plank in the platform was the enactment of this law. The people have wanted such a bill since 1888, and it was given them. So far as I have heard, the greatest objection is to the thumb mark, which can be eliminated. I vote no to the bill to repeal, because I think the law should remain on the statute books.

Senator Northrup asked to be excused from voting. He said he had very good reasons but could not express them as he wished.

Senator Brown read from the constitution a section covering this matter, and it was decided that he could not be excused.

Senator Northrup then voted to repeal and the bill passed on a vote of 8 to 3. Senators Brown, Wright and Lyman voted against it.

Veto Sustained.

Minister Cooper wanted to know what had become of the President's veto of the bill relating to land titles. Information was furnished.

Senator Brown said in his opinion the action of the House in tabling the bill was unconstitutional.

Senator Baldwin said there was something about the bill he could not understand; it was on the table in the House and yet was in the possession of the Senate.

Senator Brown then put the motion: "Shall this bill be approved over the President's veto?"

The vote resulted unanimously in sustaining the veto.

At this point Senator Baldwin referred to the resolution offered by Senator McCandless regarding the services of Secretary Clay, and said it brought to his mind the duty the Senate owed to President Wilder for his prompt and efficient performance of his duties as President to the neglect of his personal interests. He had left his business every day to serve, and he would offer a resolution conveying the thanks of the body to President Wilder. Carried and recess taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate assembled promptly at 2 o'clock. President Wilder presented the following communication from the Executive Council on the report of the Auditing Commission:

"Hon. William C. Wilder, President of the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Sir—The Executive Council, to whom the Senate referred the report of the Committee on the Auditing Department, beg leave to report as follows:

"The report contains valuable suggestions in regard to the matter of

auditing public acts, but as a whole proposes a system of so radical a change that we are not at the present time prepared to recommend its adoption. On the other hand, we have not had sufficient time and opportunity to fully analyze the subject and to recommend some modification of it. Nor do we wish to present a hostile report.

"We therefore suggest that we be allowed to present a report upon the merits of the auditing system proposed by the committee at the next session of the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

On motion of Senator Brown the report was adopted.

Minister Cooper announced that a Presidential veto of the sake bill was on its way to the House.

There being no other business to be taken up, the Senate took a half hour recess to watch the effect of the veto upon the House.

At 3:30 President Wilder again called the Senate to order.

Minister Cooper presented President Dole's veto of the liquor bill, which was read by the Secretary. While waiting for the original copy of the bill from the House, Minister Cooper gave notice that the President had signed the bill appropriating additional money for Legislative expenses, the Registration Repeal Act, the naturalization bill, and the bill amending the Land Act.

A communication was received from the House stating that the liquor bill increasing the duty on still wines other than those made from the grape had been passed over the President's veto.

Under ruling from the chair, previous action upon the bill was not reconsidered, but the Secretary read the bill, and a motion to pass the bill over the President's veto was entertained.

Minister Cooper rose to the occasion. He remarked that nearly all the Senators had heard the discussion in the House, so it was unnecessary to go over the whole ground again. He saw no reason why the bill should be passed over the President's veto, when the President was ready to submit a bill which he believed was more satisfactory.

While in the House, Minister Cooper had noticed documents being distributed among the members, which were identical with documents that had been supplied by the California wine dealers. The Senate was allowing itself to be influenced by the advocates of only one side of the question. The petition of the dealers in sake had not been presented at all.

Senator Baldwin said he understood that it had been the intention to regulate the duty on liquors according to the alcoholic strength. This regular gradation had never materialized. There had always been discriminating laws against liquors of a higher alcoholic test. The tariff had not only been less on low grade liquors, but there had never been any gradation. The rule of gradation had never been carried out, though it had been talked of a great deal. Moreover, the Executive had introduced a bill for the repeal of certain duties. Why, then, should the Executive object to this so-called discrimination proposed by the Legislature. The Executive had discriminated, why should not the Legislature have the right to do as it chooses. Already too much had been said of this being a sake bill. The work sake did not appear in it. The bill includes all liquors not made from grapes. Senator Baldwin considered the bill a proper one, and stated that he should vote for the passage over the President's veto.

Senator McCandless was the next speaker. "The President very well said some time ago that we have a right to do anything for the benefit of the health of this country," Senator McCandless believed that from the standpoint of public health sake might well be prohibited. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had remarked about the figures from California. So the Senator read extracts from the following document, which was the one to which Minister Cooper referred:

"The duties levied on alcoholic beverages under present tariff are:

"Sake, which runs 12 to 16 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 1 cent per degree. Lager beer, which runs 3 to 5 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 3 to 5 cents per degree. Ale, which runs 6 to 7 1/2 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 2 to 2 1/2 cents per degree. Stout, which runs 8 per cent alcohol, pays 15 cents per gallon, or say 2 1/2 cents per degree. Wines of over 20 per cent alcoholic strength, which are almost entirely imported from Europe, pay \$2 per gallon, or say 7 to 9 1/2 cents per degree. Product of cereals from all countries, including the United States, excepting only Japanese sake, pay for from 30 to 50 per cent alcoholic strength \$2.50 per gallon, or say 7 to 12 cents per degree.

"At present sake, which is entirely an alcoholic product of grain, pays 1 cent, whereas the alcoholic products of grain from any other country except Japan have to pay a duty ranging from 7 to 12 cents. Under the proposed amendment would pay on from 12 to 14 cents, 16 cents per gallon, or 4 to 6 cents, and if over 14 and not more than 21 per cent, \$1, or 5 to 7 cents. On all sake exported from Japan the Japanese Government allows a drawback to the exporter, which gives a great advantage to the shipper of this article, as compared with the United States man. A rebate of \$4 per koku is allowed by Government, and as a koku is 40 gallons, the rate per gallon figures out 10 sen, or say 5 cents gold per gallon, at the rate of exchange of 50, or equal to 16 per cent rebate on original cost."

Senator McCandless held that it these figures were wrong the Legislature would undoubtedly have heard from it. The members had reason to feel indebted to the California wine dealers for these figures. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, while making his argu-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair—Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ment in the House, had said that much of the sake brought to the country was fortified with alcohol. This was another proof that sake should pay duty according to the alcoholic test. Minister Cooper had also said that sake was made from a clean, healthy grain. The same could be said of whisky when it came to a question of gains. The Japanese Government is giving a rebate on every gallon of sake exported. Senator McCandless believed that this country should put on an import duty to the extent of that rebate. He was satisfied that the sake brought to this country is a spirit, and he should vote to pass the bill over the President's veto.

There being no further discussion, President Wilder stated that the question before the House was whether the bill should pass over the veto of the President. The Secretary called the roll and the bill was passed over the veto without one dissenting vote.

Senator Brown then moved that a committee of one be appointed to wait upon the President and announce that the Senate was ready to adjourn if there was no other business to present.

President Wilder appointed Senator Brown a committee of one from the Senate to wait on the President.

The Committee on Accounts reported that the accounts of the Secretary had been found correct. The report was adopted.

Senator Brown announced that the President had no more business to bring before the Legislature.

A five minutes' recess was then taken in order to allow the House to give notice of its action on the liquor bill.

When this communication was placed on the President's table the Senate was again called to order. The communication was read, thus ending the last act in the liquor bill drama.

The Senators then rose in their places and at thirty-one minutes past four President Wilder declared the Senate of 1896 adjourned sine die.

There was a general hand-shaking all around, and in twenty minutes after adjournment the Senators had cleared their desks and gone home.

House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the President:

"To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I hereby refer to you the accompanying report from the chairman of the commission on the fresh meat trade of Honolulu.

"SANFORD B. DOLE, Executive Chamber."

"Mr. S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii:

"Dear Sir—I am sorry to report our inability to bring in a report on fresh meat trade that would be available for legislation at the present session of the Legislature. The cause for this rests altogether with the chairman of the Commission, and the only plea for neglect of the matter is on account of his time being taken up with private matters that demanded his attention up to the present writing.

"Mr. Atherton joins the writer in suggesting that time be given until next legislative session, and another member be appointed to take the place of J. T. Waterhouse, deceased.

"Hoping that this may be done, and assuring you of our sincere desire to assist the Government by such means as we may command.

"I remain your truly,

"JOHN EMMELEUTH,

"Chairman Commission on Fresh Meat Trade."

Next came a discussion upon the propriety of allowing a continuance of the Meat Commission as petitioned for by the chairman of that body.

Rep. Richards said that if the Commission had not taken interest enough in the matter to be able to get up a report inside of eight months they should be given no further time.

Rep. Rycroft was of the opinion that it would do no harm to give the Commission extra time.

Rep. Winston—Certain accusations have been made against the butchers. The Commission has had eight months during which to investigate the matter. They have done so, but have found nothing upon which to report. Therefore they take this mode of getting out of it. I move that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Rycroft—If there is anything wrong about the meat business, the meat men would be the first to choke the matter off.

Rep. Winston (interrupting)—The meat men have no desire to choke off anything.

Rep. Rycroft—Well, now, sir, that is just what your motion would lead one to believe.

Rep. Winston—Well, then, appoint another commission.

Rep. Rycroft smiled a satisfied smile

and remained silent for a while, after which he continued, saying: "I feel guilty that I did not introduce a bill providing for an official to inspect food consumed by the public." The speaker then referred in particular to the grocery business, where chicory was sold for coffee.

Rep. Richards did not think it right that a commission should be kept hanging over the butchers. The matter had been investigated and the old commission should be discharged and a new one appointed.

Rep. Hanana dropped in line with the sentiments expressed by Rep. Richards.

The motion to continue the Commission was carried.

A communication from the Minister of the Interior announced the following Acts signed by the President:

An Act relating to holidays.

An Act making special appropriations for the use of the Department of Public Instruction.

An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii.

An Act to define and limit certain powers granted to the Minister of Finance by an Act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt."

An Act relating to special appropriations under "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the public debt."

An Act to provide for public loans.

An Act to define, etc., under "An Act to provide for public loans."

An Act making a special appropriation for the use of the Government for the two years ending the 31st day of December, 1897.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of House bill No. 60, relating to amending Section 17 of the Land Act of 1895, amended by the Senate in Section 1 to conform with the title.

Rep. Richards reported Senate bills 54, 56, 57, 58 and House bill No. 61 handed to the President for his consideration.

There was a spasmodic effort to lift Senate bill No. 53, relating to wide tires, from its resting place on the table. No success.

House bill No. 56, vetoed by the President, taken up for consideration.

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill pass over the veto of the President, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the House.

Upon being put to vote the veto of the President was unanimously supported and Rep. Robertson's motion lost.

Bill No. 60 taken up for consideration and Senate amendments concurred in by the House.

A communication from the Senate announced that in consideration of House bill No. 56, that body had voted unanimously to support the veto of the President.

Rep. Robertson reported from the Judiciary on the two liquor bills handed them for consideration. The long report of the Commission, together with the two bills, had been handed in rather late in the session—too late, in fact, for the consideration that their importance required. Without going into details, the committee moved that the bills be laid on the table. In the case of one of the bills, even if it had been introduced earlier, nothing could have been done with it.

At 10:10 a. m. House took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minister Cooper announced that he had a message from the President. The communication was a veto of the House bill relating to the increase of duty on sake. The document was passed over to the Secretary, who read as follows:

Another Veto.

"To the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"I herewith return for your reconsideration, House bill 51, entitled 'An Act to increase the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice, amending Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1892, entitled 'An Act to amend Chapter 25 of the Session Laws of 1873 relating to duties.'"

"My objections to the said bill are as follows:

"I seriously discriminate against a fermented liquor imported largely from Japan, known as sake. While it is true that sake, under the provisions of the present law, pays lower duties in proportion to its alcoholic strength than the other liquors of the same class, such as lager beer, stout and ale, it would, under this bill, if it should become law, pay far higher duties than those liquors in proportion to its alcoholic strength.

"I am reliably informed that nearly all the sake which is imported for sale as a beverage contains over fourteen per cent of alcohol, it being necessary for its keeping qualities that it should contain about sixteen per cent. This would make it liable under this bill to a duty of one dollar a gallon, or about six cents for each degree of alcoholic strength, whereas lager beer, stout and ale pay from three to five cents, two and a half cents and from two to two and one-half cents per degree of alcoholic strength respectively.

"Distilled liquors pay from seven to eleven and two-thirds per cent on each degree of alcoholic strength; thus under the bill before me, sake in its liability to a duty of upwards of six cents on each degree of alcoholic strength, would approximate to the class of distilled liquors.

"I feel that legislation is desirable in order to place sake in its proper position as regards its liability to duty in relation to other liquors of a similar character.

"I am informed that sake is almost the sole intoxicating beverage of the Japanese part of our community. A great many of these people are of small means, and a large increase in the cost of their accustomed stimulant such as would be caused by the increase of duty contemplated by this bill, would be to them a serious hardship.

"These people are an important part of the Hawaiian community and are not directly represented in the Legisla-

ture. This fact emphasizes the duty of the Legislature of watching their interests and assuring to them as far as possible the protection of our laws.

[Signed] "SANFORD B. DOLE."

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill be reconsidered, and asked the Secretary to read the first section as passed.

First section, providing for a duty of 60 cents per gallon, was read.

Minister Cooper—This matter has been given great consideration by the President, and this morning he notified the Cabinet of his intention to veto the bill. I believe his views are sound. I would say that I am prepared to introduce a bill changing the percentage of alcohol from 14 to 17. This has his consent, so that if passed he will sign it at once.

Robertson Insists.

Rep. Robertson—It is certainly the prerogative of the President to veto any bill he sees fit, but it is also our prerogative to pass a bill over his veto, and, with all due respect to the President, I now move that the bill pass over his veto. As I understand the message that has just been read, the bill that has passed will discriminate against sake, the only beverage the Japanese use. Let us see if the bill really does discriminate against sake when that beverage is placed in its right position. He places sake in the same category with lager beer. But is it right to put sake alongside of lager beer? I say no! We all know the bad effect sake has upon that portion of the community who use it. Perhaps the Japanese who are accustomed to it may use sake without injury, but to the natives the result cannot be questioned. The effect is such that I submit we have a right to treat it as we do opium. If we put sake in the same category with stronger liquors, where it belongs, it will be seen that it is not being discriminated against. Sake has a clear advantage of from one to six cents a gallon over other liquors made from grain. The wine has been compared with lighter drinks, which I submit is wrong, not for its alcoholic strength but for its evil effects upon the people. Sake may be the only drink of the Japanese, but I submit that we have a right to protect our Hawaiians. I have no desire to discriminate against sake because it is a Japanese beverage, but I contend that it should be placed in the category side by side with the stronger liquors, where it belongs. We will not be doing our duty to let this bill be vetoed, and I must suggest that we pass the bill notwithstanding the President's veto.

Rep. Winston wanted to know if the President had any other reasons than those given. The answer was in the negative.

President Endorsed.

Minister Cooper—I take it from the words of Rep. Robertson that there is no intention of the House to discriminate against the products of Japan. If that is correct, then some better reasons than those advanced by the honorable member must be given for the passage of the bill over the veto. There must be some criterion by which we should formulate a basis for the payment of duty in case of spirituous liquors. Alcoholic liquors have been considered a foundation to formulate a schedule. It is unsafe to go into a discussion as to whether the liquor in question is detrimental or beneficial to public health. If the Legislature is discussing a law prohibiting, not regulating, this question would be pertinent, but as it is a measure regulating its importation there should be no discrimination against it. In view of the fact that the Legislature has put a product of one country on the free list and in the same session put a higher tariff on the same class of product from Japan, while it was not intended as an act of discrimination, Japan might so construe it. Sake has been imported at the maximum strength, and the duty is less than on other liquors. I have heard of some beer being imported at 13 1/4 per cent of alcoholic strength; the duty on this is high. Some sake has been imported at a very low alcoholic strength, but this is used only for cooking, the average percentage being about 16. In the United States sake is classed as a still wine in contradistinction to sparkling wine. Whisky imported here pays from six to seven cents per degree, and sake is placed on the list with whisky, which sometimes carries 40 per cent alcoholic strength, the discrimination is in favor of sake. The President would be satisfied if the percentage was increased to 17, although under such a regulation the greater amount of sake would be admitted under the rate of 60 cents per gallon, thereby increasing the present duty four fold. I believe the basis of the sake imported to this country is rice, so that the ingredients of the drink are not injurious to health. The bill passed by the Legislature is one open to criticism, and I do not believe anything should be done which would involve us in a difficulty with foreign powers. I do not say this would follow, but the bill is surely a discrimination.

From an Authority.

Rep. Rycroft—It seems to me that this sake business has been going on for a long time, and it also seems to me that the Government should know that sake is injurious to the people who drink it. I have been told that sailors can drink sandpaper gin and take a polio feed at midnight and be ready for work at daylight, but with sake it is different. I know something about brewing, and have had an experience as a young fellow in putting up the only two licensed distilleries on these islands, and I know that it is impossible to make a hot brew of 16 per cent alcohol. I am told by physicians that sake contains a seaweed that is injurious to the brain. I think we should have passed a bill appointing a commission to analyze the food and drink imported here, so we could know just what they are made of. I do not mean to insinuate that the President has been intimidated, but I understand he has been petitioned by a lot of swine sellers and he has changed his mind about the advisability of passing the bill. I—

Minister Cooper—I rise to a point of

order. I do not think it is right to refer to the President in any such manner. The President had made up his mind to veto the bill before the commission called on him.

Rep. Rycroft—I am sorry we did not know that; the President might have been convinced of his mistake.

At this point Speaker Naone expressed a desire to say something regarding the bill, and asked Rep. Rycroft to take his place as Speaker.

T. Lone Member.

Rep. Naone—I voted for the bill when it came up for passage, because I thought it was in the interest of temperance, but the President believes the bill would be a discrimination. I do not wish to say anything about the vote of anyone else, but for myself I can see now that my action was hasty. I do not want to take up the time of the House making a lot of remarks on the bill. We know the liquor is bad, but we must not do anything that will offend a foreign power. The Minister has not told us that there will be trouble, but I do not believe he has told us all that he knows. I think he is holding something back. If we can avoid trouble—do something that will not bear down too heavily on the Japanese by amending the bill—I think it best that we do it. The motion before the House is to pass over the veto. If that does not prevail I will move that the bill be amended. I cannot vote to pass it over the President's veto.

Rep. Robertson argued against the opinion expressed by Minister Cooper that it would be wrong to place sake in the category of strong drinks, and he showed by figures the percentages and duty. He showed that sake at 16 per cent paid a lower duty than whisky, which might not be any stronger. If there was discrimination it was in favor of the Japanese, and he was surprised to hear the member from Honolulu favor an action which he must know was now working to put his own race out of existence. If he did not know it, he would call upon the other members of this House to show him that what he said was true.

Rep. Naone—I understand the law is one to increase the duty on sake. When Rep. Robertson says I favor lighter duty on sake he misunderstands me. We all know what sake is, and I am not saying that it is good or bad; but we must be careful not to pass laws that will discriminate against other Governments. I am not in favor of reducing the price, want to make it expensive, but we must treat Japan as we do every other country. We are not discussing the merits of sake, but whether it is right or wrong to pass this bill over the veto of the President. When the light wine bill was before the House I stated that I would prefer having no liquor at all, but I saw it was better to have light wines than strong liquors and sake.

Hanna Heard From.

Rep. Hanana—I did not propose to say anything, but I cannot remain quiet after hearing what the Speaker has said on the floor of this House. If I had my way there would not be a drop of liquor in the country, but that is out of the question. I am surprised to hear that the honorable member from Honolulu would favor anything that he knows means death and destruction to his people. The honorable Speaker is the superintendent of a Sunday school, and as such tells his scholars of the evils of sake, and yet he gets up here and favors an action that will admit the miserable stuff into the country at a lower duty than the bill provides. I hope before the House adjourns that he will see his mistake and vote to pass the bill over the veto of the President. The other day the Minister of Finance showed us that the tendency of the people ran toward lighter drinks, and we passed a bill admitting light wine free; it was a step toward prohibition. If the President has made a mistake in vetoing the bill, it is our duty to correct it rather than endorse his action.

Rep. Naone—I have listened to what the member from Hanana has said, and I have listened to the reasons given by the President. The member from Hanana, with his superior powers of penetration, thinks I have made a mistake. It may be possible that he has made a mistake. Some people see faults in others but none in themselves.

Rycroft Declares Himself.

Rep. Rycroft asked Rep. Naone to take the chair, as he wished to make a few remarks on temperance. He said he thought there could be no difference ensue to this country by passing the bill, and every temperance man should support the passage of the bill over the veto. If Japan wanted to make trouble, let it come. "I will back Uncle Sam to take a more decided step than has yet been taken. We will have annexation or a protectorate, and be in a better position than we are today."

The bill passed over the veto by a vote of 10 to 1. Speaker Naone voting in the negative.

Rep. Rycroft was appointed a committee of one to wait on the President with a committee from the Senate and report that there was no further business to be transacted.

On returning the honorable member stated that the President had nothing further to offer the House, and thanked the members for their attention to the matters before them during the session.

Rep. Robertson, on behalf of the House, wished to thank the Speaker for the able manner in which he had presided over the House during the session. There were times when it must have been trying to him to have to remain seated and quiet when questions were under discussion.

Speaker Naone acknowledged the honor by saying that he could not close the session without thanking the members for the manifold kindnesses shown him during the tedious sittings. He thought the members should congratulate themselves on the harmonious session. What had been done by them was done in the interests of the community, and he believed the session was satisfactory.

A motion to adjourn sine die was offered by Rep. Richards and carried without debate.

BERKELEY STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC TREAT.

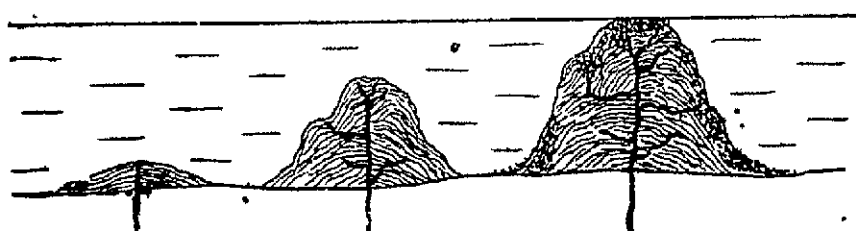
Address on Physical Features of Hawaiian Islands.

MAUNAKEA AND MOUNT SHASTA.

Dr. Lyons, Able Treatise—Compares Mountains of the Islands with Those of California—Tells About Volcanoes of Hawaii and Maui.

The following paper on "Some Physical Features of the Hawaiian Islands" was read before the Berkeley Scientific Association, November 8 1895, by Dr. A. B. Lyons.

I esteem it an honor, and it is a privilege, that I am given this opportunity to talk to you about the Hawaiian Islands. I have not the vanity to take the invitation as a compliment to myself personally. Rather it shows



1. Successive stages in the sub-marine growth of a volcano. Slopes increase in steepness and materials becoming less regularly bedded. The diagrams represent sections of the cone.

your natural interest in a country geographically somewhat remote, perhaps, but yet your nearest neighbor on the west and destined to be not always a foreign country.

I am in hearty sympathy with those men, Americans of America, who have established and are maintaining their Government according to American principles, in their hope and firm faith that it will not long before they shall have the right to display as their national emblem their own stars and stripes—a right not disputed to my knowledge by any nation under the sun except the little New York Evening Post nation.

It is a privilege, I have said, to me to have opportunity to talk about the Hawaiian Islands. American as I am, I am also a Hawaiian. My boyhood, as well as these later years of mature manhood, was spent under the sunny skies and amid the beauty of landscape which give that land title to the epithet "Paradise of the Pacific." As a child I learned that that love of nature and natural objects which has made life rich in quiet enjoyment wherever I go. Perhaps I have been a little spoiled by familiarity with surroundings so exceptionally rich in variety of charm: I come to your beautiful Berkeley. I am delighted with the profusion of flowers about your dwellings, and that almost in mid-November, and I exclaim, "How tropical! How like home!" I climb your hills and gaze on your wonderful panorama of ocean and bay and inlet; of hills rising, range beyond range, until lost in the haze of distance. "Glorious," I say, "this equals the view from our own Tantalus." Perhaps I should say surpasses it, were it not for that perpetual bank of grimy coal smoke from the city.

Again I go north, up the valley of the Sacramento, and there appears to my expectant vision, in the distance, seen for a moment and then hidden by



2. Successive stages in the growth of a volcanic island, showing platform of essentially insecure material on which the peripheral portion rests.

nearer hills, the snow-crowned crest of Mt. Shasta—and then for hours I watch for the tantalizing glimpses the road affords until I come at last into the very presence of that king of mountains. It is with no thought of disparagement that I exclaim, "The twin of Mauna Kea!" for, in the home of my boyhood the giant form of that great extinct volcano was the dominant feature in the landscape. No doubt Mt. Shasta is the more impressive in its grandeur that it stands alone, yet I can think of nothing finer in landscape than that view from our front veranda at Waimea, Mauna Kea directly before you, snow-clad but symmetrical in outline, its surface, billowy with hillocks of the violet tint of middle distance—then to the right a second mountain similar in outline, but a dwarf by comparison, Hualalai, so distant as to be distinctly blue, but not so distant but that one may trace across its flank the dark band of fresh lava that marks the course of the great eruption of 1859. To complete the picture, in the remote distance between the two, fifty miles away as the crow flies the smooth, featureless, low dome of Mauna Loa, sharp in outline, as seen through that transparent atmosphere, yet its intense blue ethereal and full of light as a June day words fail in any attempt to reproduce in description a vision so grand, so comprehensive, so harmonious, so complete.

I think always of that picture in Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters," in that land in which it seemed always afternoon where, the poet tells us,

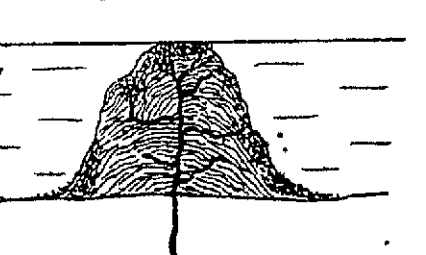
Far off three mountain tops,
Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flushed!"

Although the shadowy pines of Tennyson's picture must be replaced in this by feathery palms, or stately eucalyptus trees.

But I am forgetting to talk science. There is such a wealth of material that I scarcely know where to begin. I may recapitulate, by way of refreshing your memories, some of the elementary facts about the Hawaiian Islands.

The islands of the Hawaiian group form a chain, extending from southeast to northwest, following the line of a submarine ridge, and continued more than a thousand miles to the northwest by a series of low islets, most of which show no sign of volcanic origin. The Hawaiian Islands themselves are of course essentially volcanic, furnishing, indeed, some of the best illustrations of volcanic activity at present to be found on the earth. The volcanoes have, however, become successively extinct, the most northerly first, until Hawaii remains alone the seat of volcanic activity.

Passing the islands in rapid review, Hawaii, the largest, consists of four volcanic mountains, one, Mauna Loa, as yet unfinished, a vast low dome, its base more than fifty miles in diameter, its summit nearly 14,000 feet above sea level. Its surface consists of lava, flow overlapping flow, nowhere covered with soil, nowhere showing a trace of effects of erosion, unless it be on some slope of volcanic ash. It has some forests, for trees will establish themselves much sooner than one would expect on recent lava, but the



2. Successive stages in the growth of a volcanic island, showing platform of essentially insecure material on which the peripheral portion rests.

rain that falls on it disappears in its porous rock as in a vast sponge, coming out in springs only near its base, the most of it at or below sea level. The traveler will find on the mountain only here and there water holes, cavities in the lava capable of holding water, and kept filled by seepage, but with no visible overflow.

The mountain has its summit crater, in which lava frequently appears, but the eruptions almost always take place from fissures somewhere in the sides of the mountain, commonly not far from the summit.

Kilauea, the great exhibition volcano of the world, is near the base of Mauna Loa, apparently on its flank, at an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea.

Mauna Kea is a little higher than Mauna Loa, less huge in bulk, but more picturesque, owing to the multitude of cinder cones which formed about its summit, on its sides and at its base before it finally became extinct. The volcano died hard, but it seems to be effectively dead, as it has been for centuries. Only at one point, Lapahoehoe, is there evidence of any eruption at all recent. The age of the finished volcano can be somewhat judged by the depth of the ravines which score the lower reaches of its windward side, and by the height of the cliffs that have formed where the ocean has encroached on its base. The cliffs are 200 to 500 feet high, the ravines not commonly cut down quite to sea level, where they meet the encroaching ocean.

Hualalai is a much smaller mountain, not yet to be regarded as certainly extinct; remarkable especially for the deep chimney fuses (ua meke) that mark the sites of its former vents.

The fourth mountain is still smaller, and much older than any of the others, at least its volcanoes have been much longer extinct. The side exposed to the trade wind has cliffs 1,000 to 1,500



2. Successive stages in the growth of a volcanic island, showing platform of essentially insecure material on which the peripheral portion rests.

feet high, which seem to tell the story of greatly prolonged wave action, yet possibly may have a different significance, of which I shall speak later. It is noticeable that, even on this older portion of the island, the waves from the leeward have been almost powerless to form cliffs.

No streams with force enough to reach the sea exist on this side of the mountain, numerous gullies, with rocky sides and rocky—not pebbly—beds, show what can be done by the occasional action of torrents, which follow the showers, soon leaving their channel again dry. The other side of the mountain, where the rainfall amounts to at least 200 inches annually, and the rocks are kept saturated with moisture, is cut into gorges whose precipitous sides measure vertically more than 3,000 feet from top to bottom. There are peculiarities, however, in some of these gorges that indicate that they have not been the result simply of stream erosion, to be mentioned later.

Maui, the next island in the group, is a doublet, the eastern portion a giant mountain, Haleakala, very similar to Mauna Kea, and still more recently extinct. Several of its lava flows are still as black and bare of vegetation as that which in 1881 coursed down the slope of Mauna Loa staying its progress only at the outskirts of the town of Hilo. The lava of these late eruptions of Haleakala may be 200 years old. I think not much more, but the remarkable feature about the mountain is its colossal crater, nearly twenty miles in circuit and 2,000 feet deep. Standing on its rim you look down on the crater cones on its floor and can scarcely believe that these mere mole

hills are really small mountains, 400 to 600 feet in height.

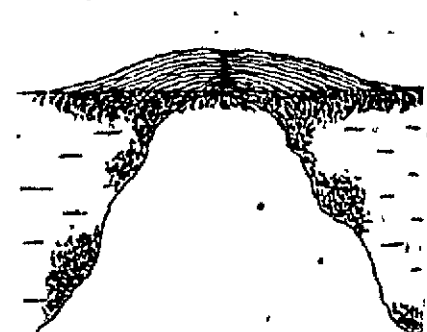
The mountain is like Mauna Kea, in that its leeward side is arid and free from valleys of erosion, while its windward side is densely forested and cut deeply by numerous ravines. Besides these, however, there are two great canyons on opposite sides of the mountain, opening to the level of the bottom of its crater above and reaching quite to its base, evidently not the work of stream erosion. Here again is something to be explained.

The western half of the island consists of a much smaller mountain, even steeper than Haleakala, but remarkable in being cleft nearly to its base by gorges whose precipitous sides are covered with trees and shrubbery, the mountain peaks shrouded almost perpetually in cloud. Evidently erosion has here done much work since the volcano became extinct, but who ever saw a mountain split thus to its core by mere erosion? The cliffs on the windward exposure of coast are only of moderate height, perhaps 200 or 300 feet; the steepness of the slope should favor the rapid encroachment of the ocean; why has it done so little work if the mountain is really so old?

The small islands of Lanai and Kahoolawe have no especial features we need to notice. Each has the usual whaleback form; each shows bluffs on the side most exposed to the action of the waves. On Lanai, which is protected from the trade wind by Maui and Molokai; this is on the west instead of the east side.

Molokai consists of two volcanoes—one much larger than the other, the two so close together that they have fused into one, so to speak. What is remarkable here is that the whole island is cut squarely off on its north side by precipices, which on the larger of the two volcanoes are 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. If the waves have eaten away fully one-third from this side of the island, as appears at first sight, atmospheric erosion must have cut meantime correspondingly deep ravines. Ravines we do find, notably a deep one (Haleakala) which cuts several miles into the eastern end of the island, nearly parallel with its precipitous north coast line, but the mountain is not otherwise very extensively dissected as we should expect. We have again something calling for explanation.

At the foot of the great sea wall on the north side of Molokai there is a little annex to the island, consisting of a miniature volcano—lava cone—about three miles across and perhaps 300 feet high, with a pit crater at its summit so deep that, while it is filled to the sea level with water which penetrates from the ocean, soundings in the little lake thus formed are said to show a



3. Ideal section of mushroom shaped island, formed by comparatively small overflows of lava. The windward side of such an island could hardly escape extensive faulting.

depth of hundreds of feet. (Eight hundred feet is my remembrance of the figure; it may have been more.)

More interesting than any of the islands yet mentioned, because older and with a more diversified history written in its physiographic features, is Oahu. Between Hawaii and Oahu there is as great a contrast, and of a similar kind, as that between the smooth, even plumpness of a child's face and the scarred and wrinkled visage of an octogenarian veteran.

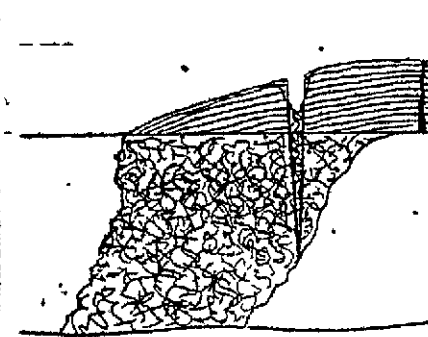
Like Maui and Molokai, the island is a volcanic doublet. The older mountain mass forming the western part of the island is deeply gashed with ravines on the southwest side, one great valley especially extending into its very heart to form a vast amphitheater, whose precipitous walls 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, ribbed and buttressed, seem of solid masonry—naked rock save for the seemingly tattered mantle of greenery which only emphasizes its need of covering. It is plain that the mountain is reduced to a veritable skeleton, whose ribs have lost their natural indument of integument and muscle. To drop metaphor, the projecting rock ridges and buttresses are dikes, marking the places of the old lava conduits which form the very core of the mountain that now stands exposed.

Notice that it is what is now the leeward side of the mountain which has been thus deeply trenched. Is this simply because the mountain was just high enough to cause condensation, allowing the clouds to drive over its summit and deposit the most of their burden on the leeward side? Or was there a time, not so very long ago, when the prevailing winds were from the southwest, i. e., when the northern limit of the northeast trade wind was as far south perhaps as latitude 20 degrees? Is it not, in fact, probable that when the northern part of America and Asia was frozen up at the time of the great ice age, there was a pushing southward of the trade wind limit? It certainly would be interesting to trace a connection thus between the geological history of the Hawaiian Islands and that of America.

The second and more recent mountain mass (Koolau) is not of the usual oval form, but so elongated as to form a distinct mountain range thirty miles in length, its peaks approximately of equal height throughout the range. The leeward slope has the usual low pitch of a lava cone and is treacherous in its whole length by deep ravines, separated only by sharp ridges. It is noticeable that the western portion, which is sheltered from the southerly winds by the Waianae mountains, is much less deeply cut than the eastern part, which is not so sheltered.

The western slope of the range is

comparatively steep throughout, showing how effective has been the attack of the trade wind and clouds, but in all the eastern part a windward slope does not exist; the whole windward side of the range has been sliced away down nearly to the sea level. Between the base of the great precipice and the sea is a strip of low land, two to four miles wide, bearing a few remains of ridges. Could it be possible that such a conformation could result simply from atmospheric erosion? So Captain Dutton, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to respect, believed. But there are serious difficulties in the way of this simple explanation of the facts. During the ages that would be required to accomplish such a complete destruction of the mountain side, the waves of the Pacific with their powerful trade wind swell must have been battering the coast; yet there are absolutely no cliffs to tell of such action, unless it be the great precipice itself, now miles from the shore. If the precipice was made in that way, how has it happened that the lateral ridges have not been cut into cliffs at a corresponding level? Further, the western part of the range has been eroded in a perfectly normal manner. It has its precipitous coast line, its normal valleys and ridges and amphitheaters of erosion. There has been a change of sea level, but only of a few feet, and the evidence of such change is unmistakable in the presence of sub-marine formations, shell sandstone, coral reef rock, wave-worn boulders, etc. Now, nothing of this sort is found at the base of the great precipice I have spoken of. Only close



4. Diagram illustrating faulting in a volcanic island, due to insecurity of its foundation. This may result merely in a great fissure (shown on the left) like that at Haleakala, or in a line of cliffs (shown on the right) like that of northern Molokai, with or without islets at its base.

to the shore and elevated not more than five or ten feet are there old sub-marine formations. Besides, neither atmospheric erosion nor the action of ocean waves ever slice off land so exactly on a right line.

Prof. Dana's explanation has received wide acceptance. He believed that this precipice was part of the wall of a vast caldera, the complementary portion of which has disappeared by some tremendous catastrophe. He points out the significant fact that the inclination of the lava strata in the precipice is towards the Kona side of the island, showing that the center of the mountain must have been originally over the region where the great caldera formed.

What I believe to be the true explanation I will give you directly:

To complete the outline account of Oahu, I must add that in comparatively recent times its extent has been notably increased by emergence from the sea of a considerable area of what was formerly coral reef. The Pearl Locks consist of a group of deep, broad channels in the old reef, that marked the course of fresh water currents. The surrounding low level land is simply the elevated coral reef.

The most notable feature, however, in the physiography of Oahu is the presence, at the base of the extinct and greatly eroded old volcanoes, of a number of recent volcanic cones. In the immediate vicinity of Honolulu you will find, side by side, with the ledges of ancient lava everywhere conspicuous in the valley sides, cinder cones with scoria and lapilli, almost as fresh looking as you would find at Kilauea. The town is overlooked by the great tuffa cones, Punchbowl and Diamond Head, while Telegraph Hill, close to the latter, is a typical lava cone in miniature. The three conical hills which form the pleasing background of the landscape, grouped as they are about the deep wooded valleys of Makiki—a typical valley of erosion—are high piles of lapilli, telling of stupendous explosive eruptions which sifted over the whole land the material from which its deep rich soil has been formed.

I have passed now in hasty review the principal islands of the Hawaiian group, except Kauai, of which I need only say that it is the oldest island of all, presenting no features of unique interest.

Now will you follow me as I try to picture the beginning of a volcanic island? If you will, I believe you will be rewarded by finding the explanation of some of the most striking features in the physiography of the islands I have tried to describe.

A sub-marine ridge in the deep ocean can hardly be anything but the crest of a fold or wrinkle of the earth's crust. As the force that produced it continues to act its materials are placed under greater and greater stress until a fissure at last opens to emit molten rock squeezed up from beneath.

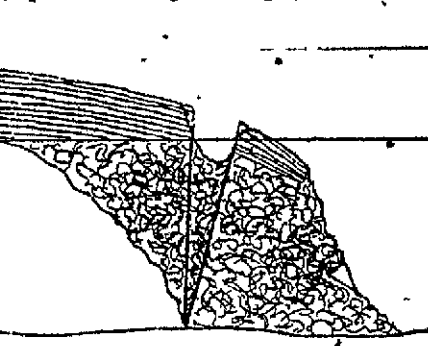
I am now concerned with the cause or the mechanism of the eruption. We have the fact that lava finds issue down there at a depth of three thousand fathoms, to meet under enormous pressure water almost freezing cold. It is evident that, if the lava is not in very large quantity, it will become so quickly cooled that it cannot flow far. The superheated steam which must form will indeed penetrate its substance and reduce its melting point, so that it will creep further than it otherwise could down that slope of low gradient, but after all it must harden very quickly, and so become piled up in a cone much steeper than would be possible on land (Fig. 1.)

Of course the emission of lava would be intermittent, and in the intervals between the eruptions or outflows the old vents would become so sealed by the chilling of the lava that new lateral vents would be the rule, so that the sub-marine mountain would gain in breadth of base, although it would be built always with very steep sides. The

building process will by and by bring the vent so near the surface that steam explosions will be possible. The lava will now be shattered, and, solidifying from fusion still more rapidly than at a greater depth, will be piled in more and more confused heaps, and more and more steeply. Terrible explosions, like that of the Krakatoa eruption, will now be of frequent occurrence, fissures sometimes admitting volumes of sea water to be flashed instantly into steam—and so in the midst of a titanic battle of Nature's inanimate forces, an island is finally born in mid-ocean—a confused pile of smoking lava fragments, cinders, sand and mud.

Again and again the newly formed island may be blown to pieces, to reassert its right to be, until at last a lava conduit from the deep seated source to the free air is established, so that the lava wells up and overflows quietly. Now the island grows rapidly, as stratum after stratum is added to its surface, and if the outflow of lava is free, as it has been in the Hawaiian volcanoes, the result will be a symmetrical low cone. When the lava reaches the sea, of course there will be commotion. The platform it will build for a foundation will be of a material more or less fragmental and loosely piled together, and the sub-marine wall must become more and more nearly vertical as the building process goes on. (Figs. 2, 3.)

You see what an insecure foundation the original portion at least of the island must have, owing partly to the fragmental condition of the material composing it, partly to its being piled up at so steep an angle, and further



4. Diagram illustrating faulting in a volcanic island, due to insecurity of its foundation. This may result merely in a great fissure (shown on the left) like that at Haleakala, or in a line of cliffs (shown on the right) like that of northern Molokai, with or without islets at its base.

owing to the circumstance that the buoyant effect of the water practically reduces the specific gravity of the rock at least one-third. Now let us see if we cannot explain some of the anomalies I have pointed out. We can understand better, at any rate, how it happens that the windward side of the island is so quickly and so extensively undermined. I remember how utterly incredulous I was when first told that the Hamakua and Hilo cliffs were believed to be due simply to the action of the ocean swell. I could see that this must mean encroachment of the ocean half a mile or a mile into the base of the mountain. Besides, there is deep water, right up to the base of these cliffs. Now the action of sea waves is ordinarily limited to a depth of a few fathoms only, so that as they eat into the land a platform is left, that very soon prevents the waves from breaking with any power directly on the coast; they form instead a fringe of breakers at a little distance from the shore. But grant that the compact superstructure of the island rests on a comparatively loose heap of fragmental material, and you find no longer difficulty in crediting the evidence of your eyes. (Fig. 4.)

Look now again at the great precipice I have spoken of on the windward side of the Kohala mountain. Notice next that this line of cliff is indented, as you can easily see on the map. Waves have the power of cutting off points and projecting angles of land. They do not form bays or recesses like this. Now suppose the cliff the result of a fault determined by the giving way of the foundation, and all is clear. The catastrophe may have been caused immediately by internal volcanic force, perhaps by a fissure admitting water to the heated interior of the mountain; it was made possible after all by the peculiar form and structure of the substratum.

But look again at the remarkable valley of Waipio, at the extreme east end of the precipice—a gorge with walls nearly perpendicular, over which, whenever it rains, scores of cascades fling themselves, one perennial stream plunging in a series of leaps nearly two thousand feet, without having worn itself as yet any deep channel in the rock. This gorge surely cannot be the result of erosion. See how its course turns almost at a right angle, so that its upper part is nearly parallel with the coast, and directly across the direction of the slope of the mountain. Then look at that second valley at the west end of the precipice and see how that one also turns near its head at a right angle. Do you see what it all means? We suppose that a block of land has split off from the mountain and been engulfed in the ocean; a second block, it seems, split away, but did not quite go the way of the first. Can you find any other satisfactory explanation of the facts? I do not know that any has been hitherto offered.

In the light of this instability of the foundation of a volcanic island, look again at the chasm which splits the summit of Haleakala, forming the Koolau and Kaupo gaps in its crater, and observe how it can be accounted for by supposing that the western half of the mountain has slipped away, from a yielding of its underpinning. Then study the coast line and find verification of the theory in the evidence you will see that the coast here has actually been submerged. The fact has been pointed out; its significance seems not to have been recognized.

The deeply cleft mountain of west Maui, with its stupendous chasms, can be explained, no doubt, in a similar way, and such explanation is the more probably correct since this mountain, as well as Haleakala, is more steep than the average lava cone.

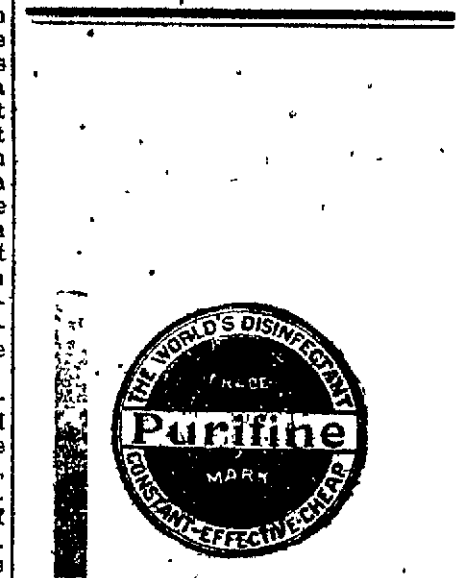
Southern Hawaii furnishes several examples of lines of fault running parallel with the coast and at great

distance from it, which can be readily explained again in the same manner; in most of these cases the land that has slipped down has not been submerged. Occasionally, as at Kealahou Bay, a bluff has been formed.

Look once more at Molokai and see how perfectly its physiographic peculiarities are accounted for by a similar catastrophe. The straight line of lofty cliffs, cutting off fully one-third of the mountain, the chasm of Halawa, parallel with this principal line of fault, and having at its head, as in the analogous case of Waipio Valley, a high waterfall, are perfectly explained. We now understand, better than before, the little dots of islands at a little distance from the precipitous coast—the tips of submerged portions of the mountain. Further, the little recent volcano at the foot of the cliffs, with its extraordinary deep crater, is just what we might look for. The catastrophe may have been caused, possibly, by the opening of the fissure through which this lava was emitted, but, again, and perhaps more probably, the heat which fused the rocks to form this lava may have been the mechanical equivalent of the energy represented in the down-rush of that mighty mass of rock. Notice that the ocean just north of Molokai is exceedingly deep, as will be seen by consulting the chart in Dana's work on Hawaiian volcanoes.

Turn now to Oahu, and see whether we cannot now account satisfactorily for its great inland precipice. Suppose the foundation on the windward steeper side of the mountain to have given way, parting the mountain nearly in the middle and allowing the northern half to slip down two thousand feet or so, and cast over at the same time seaward. We should have some portions of the mass wholly submerged, while that which remained would exhibit just such ridges and peaks as we actually find. Here again the catastrophe has been accompanied or followed by volcanic eruption, but only on a small scale. Near the base of the precipice we find a score, perhaps, of small cinder cones, evidently quite recent. At one point only, so far as I know, lava was emitted in quantity sufficient to form a flow. That was close to the pass called the pali, at an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above sea level. The lava was imperfectly fused, and has flowed down the face of the newly found precipice at a point where it is not very steep, forming a coulee perhaps half a mile long and fifteen or twenty feet deep.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It is an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
For the Hawaiian Islands

The Hollister Drug Co.

IS DROWNED IN HAKALAU GULCH.

Sad Fate of a French Sailor of
the "Ada."

HE GOES ASHORE FOR WATER.

Schooner "Ada's" Distress—Sends
Four Men for Supplies—Three Beach
Land—Kilauea Hou Takes Vessel In
Tow—Purser Beckley's Promptness.

By the Kilauea Saturday afternoon was
received news of the distress of the
schooner Ada (formerly the Henrietta),
bound for Hilo, with her owner, T. W.
Rawlins, aboard.

After a rough voyage of nine days
from this port, during which the little
schooner went through all sorts of
weather, she arrived off Hakalau on
June 11th, with all drinking water
gone. Although the weather was still
bad, it was realized that water must
be procured, even though there was
risk in connection with the attempt.

A boat was manned by J. F. Hardy,
Bill Ulu, Charles Bolabola and a
Frenchman by the name of Albion,
and sent ashore. Everything went well
until the boat got into Hakalau gulch,
when the boat was swamped. All hands
made for shore, but Albion was un-
able to make it. After battling in vain
he sunk from sight and was seen no
more. The remaining three men made
land in a terribly exhausted condition.
Being unable to get back to the schooner,
they telephoned on to Hilo for help.

The steamer Hawaii started out in
search of the schooner, but was unable
to find her on account of the thick and
hazy weather. She was forced to re-
turn.

The Kilauea had left Hilo on the morn-
ing of June 11th, at 7:30 o'clock, and
met the schooner five miles to the
northward of Laupahoehoe. Purser
Beckley boarded her and took aboard
with him the requisite water and other
supplies. The men were very much
fagged and wanted very much to get
back to Honolulu. They told a story of
great hardship, and said that the hands
had been kept working from the time
they left this port. Purser Beckley
found the following aboard: Captain
J. W. Burt, W. Roberts, T. W. Rawlins,
S. H. Webb, a horse and a dog. Every
one was well.

The Kilauea went to Laupahoehoe and
then down along the coast. The Kilauea
was met with and dispatched to the
relief of the Ada.

Purser Beckley reports that the lat-
est news was to the effect that the
Kilauea Hou had the Ada in tow and
was making for Hilo. The survivors of
the boat disaster in Hakalau had walked
to Hilo to meet the schooner.

Too much credit cannot be given
Purser Beckley for his immediate at-
tention to the needs of the distressed.

KAUAI SCHOOL NOTES.

Regular Meeting of Teachers' Asso-
ciation at Kealia.

Various Plans for Improvement Dis-
cussed—Program of Exercises.
Address by Mr. Townsend.

KEALIA (Kauai), June 6.—The regu-
lar convention of the Kauai Teachers'
Association was held at Kealia June
4th and 5th. There was a large at-
tendance including a number of visit-
ors. On the whole, the meeting proved
to be an interesting and successful one
which largely owing to the able as-
sistance rendered by the Inspector-General
of Schools, Henry S. Townsend, who
was present by invitation, and very
kindly took a prominent part in the de-
liberation of the Association.

Mr. Townsend's presence was mu-
tually beneficial, as it afforded him a
capital opportunity of becoming better
acquainted with, and of judging of the
mental ability and educational work
of the teachers present; while the
teachers were enabled to form a better
judgment of the genial inspector and
to learn more of his opinions on mat-
ters educational and of vital importance
to them.

The meeting was called to order at
2 p. m. June 4th; President W. J. Wells
in the chair. After the reading of the
minutes of the previous meeting the
reports of the Standing Committees
were made, and sundry other routine
business had been dispatched. H. Z.
Austin as chairman of the committee
having the matter in charge introduced
the following program, which was ap-
proved, and immediately taken up for
consideration:

1. The Course to be pursued in organiz-
ing a school, giving the order of
exercises, or program of recita-
tion. Mr. J. K. Burkett.
2. Lessons on real objects and practi-
cal pursuits of life. Mr. T. H. Gibson.
3. Need of better accommodations and
school apparatus. Mr. C. D. Pringle.
4. Etymology in the Hawaiian schools.
. Mr. J. B. Alexander.
5. Modes of promoting a love of hon-
esty, benevolence, truth and other
virtues among children.
Miss Augusta Bruce.
6. Geography in the intermediate
grades. Mrs. T. H. Gibson.
7. Number-work in Primary grades.
Mrs. Emma Hart.
8. Busy-work in Primary grades.
Mrs. Kapukui.
9. Reading in the Intermediate grades.
. Mrs. Wm. Neal.
10. Tonic Sol Fa. Mr. J. B. Alexander.

The first two numbers were omitted
owing the absence of those to whom

the parts were assigned. C. D. Pringle
thought it useless to attempt his sub-
ject. W. J. Wells very kindly consented
to speak extempore upon the subject
and handled it in a masterly manner
instead. The sixth number was given
by Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Gibson being ab-
sent, and the absence of Mr. Neal No.
9 was omitted.

With these alterations and amend-
ments the program was carried out
and proved exceedingly interesting and
instructive; after which the following
officers were elected for the ensuing
year:

President, John Bush, Kilauea; First
Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Alexander,
Lihue; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H.
Kelsey, Hanalei; Secretary and
Treasurer, H. Z. Austin, Kapaa.

The meeting adjourned to meet again
at 1 p. m. same place October 22nd to
24th, 1896.

Friday evening a teacher's sociable
was given at Malama Industrial
School by the principal, Miss Augusta
Bruce, whose very cordial invitation
was accepted by the members of the
Association and their friends. A most
enjoyable evening was passed enlivened
by vocal and instrumental music in
which Miss Hollenbeck, Prof. and Mrs.
J. B. Alexander, Inspector-General
Henry S. Townsend, Wm. H. Rice, Jr.,
and Mr. D. Lacey favored those pres-
ent with a number of exceedingly well
rendered selections.

A most bountiful collation was serv-
ed during the evening.

IL TROVATORE.

Mrs. Charles Montague Turner to
Open Opera House.

It has been definitely settled that the
opening performance at the Opera
House will be *Il Trovatore*, with Mrs.
Annis Montague-Turner and a number
of Honolulu society people in the cast.

Mrs. Turner will sing "Leonora," a
part essayed by her in the United States
and the Colonies, where she met with
phenomenal success.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond, whose rich con-
tralto voice has been heard here sev-
eral times in comic opera, will appear
in the opera as "Aucenna," a part sung
for many years in the United States
by Mrs. Zella Seguin.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier re-
siding at Monroe, Mich., was severely
afflicted with rheumatism but received
prompt relief from pain by using
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says:
"At times my back would ache so badly
that I could hardly rise. If I had not
gotten relief I would not be here to
write these few lines. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm has done me a great deal
of good and I feel very thankful for
it." For sale by all druggists and deal-
ers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H.I.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

J. VIERRA vs. GULSTAN F. ROBERT,
Bishop of Panopolis, V.A., and
EMIL WERY.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.

Specific performance will not be granted of
a contract the terms of which are not
proved to be definite and certain.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

This case comes on appeal by the
plaintiff from the decree in equity of
the Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit, re-
fusing specific performance of an al-
leged contract.

The plaintiff was in occupation of cer-
tain premises in Hilo, Hawaii, as a
lessee of the Roman Catholic Mission,
under a written lease dated June 1st,
1885, for five years, with a privilege of
renewal for five years more, which ex-
pired May 31st, 1895. The plaintiff sues
for specific performance of an alleged
agreement for a renewal of the lease.

The bill is so constructed and con-
tains so much matter which is mere
surplusage, and is so confused in the
statement of facts, that the Court finds
great difficulty in ascertaining from the
bill itself what contract the plaintiff
relies upon.

In the 7th section of the bill, plaintiff
alleges as follows:

That on May 30, 1887, the Bishop of
Olba, by his agent, Rev. Charles Pouzot,
agreed in writing to execute a new
lease, which written agreement was a
condition precedent to improvements
that had to be put on said real estate in
said lease, that at the expiration of the
lease then held by Vierra the same
would be renewed to him at a monthly
rental not to exceed twice what he was
paying under the lease of June 1, 1885.

That before the expiration of this
lease, the defendant, Bishop Gulstan
(successor of Bishop of Olba, deceased),
personally ratified the promises made
by Agent Pouzot that the said lease
should be so renewed to your orator if
he wished.

In the 15th section of the bill plaintiff
alleges:

"That Bishop Gulstan in writing no-
tified Vierra that he might have a re-
newal of said lease if he wished it."

But plaintiff does not set forth this
writing.

In the 16th section:

That Bishop Gulstan, in writing and
orally by himself and through his
agents, agreed to give a new lease.

The plaintiff does not set forth the
agreements, oral or written, except as
alleged in the 7th section.

And the plaintiff, relying upon these
alleged agreements, says that he was
induced to make and did make perma-
nent improvements at a large expendi-
ture of money. And claims that they
were in part performance of said alleged
agreements of renewal of lease. And
also claims damages.

The defendant Wery took a lease in

June, 1895, of these premises from the
co-defendant, Bishop Gulstan, and
plaintiff alleges that it was in fraud of
his rights to a renewal of the lease.

Various points were argued at the
hearing by both parties, among which
the questions first to be considered were
whether any contract of renewal of the
original lease or any contract for a new
lease was made, and if so, was such con-
tract sufficiently definite and certain in
its terms that equity can enforce the
specific performance of it.

The evidence offered was conflicting,
and without considering the admissi-
bility of oral evidence to make or vary
the terms of a written agreement, or
whether an oral contract within the
statute of frauds can be allowed to be
proven to uphold the allegations of the
bill, we find the following as most fa-
vorable for the plaintiff:

The Bishop of Panopolis is the head
of the Roman Catholic Church in Ha-
waii, and has full control over its prop-
erty within the islands, and the right
to lease the same. That he is the suc-
cessor of the late Bishop of Olba (de-
ceased), who had the same powers and
rights. The principal residence of the
Bishop is in Honolulu.

On June 1st, 1885, the Rev. Father
Chas. Pouzot (now lately deceased), at
Hilo, in the island of Hawaii, acting on
behalf of the Bishop of Olba and his
successors in office, made the original
lease to the plaintiff.

1. On May 30, 1887, Father Pouzot
wrote to Vierra:

"I hereby certify that I have promised
to Mr. Joseph Vierra, at the expiration
of the leases now from the Catholic Mis-
sion now in Hilo, to lease the same for
twelve (12) years more if he wishes to
do it at the rental of what the said lands
will be worth at the time, and provided
the head of the Catholic Mission ap-
proves of it."

"Hilo, May 30, 1887."

"CHARLES POUZOT, C. Priest."

2. Vierra testified that he had a con-
versation with the Bishop of Olba at
the Bishop's residence in Honolulu, in
1888, where he called to see the Bishop
about this business, and said: "I had a
written promise from Father Charles
for a renewal of the lease. He asked for
how long. I said for twelve years. He
asked, 'What is the trouble, for there is
quite a long time for lease to run
yet?' I said I intended to make some
alterations in the place and if it was all
right that I could get the lease. He
said I would have the preference of
lease at the expiration of the lease. I
held. I asked how much would I have
to pay. He said he would not tell, but
that Father Charles' letter was plain
enough that I was to pay what it was
worth at time of expiration of lease.
At that time the Bishop did not give
any indication of the limit of the price
to be paid—not at that time."

3. A second conversation with Bishop
of Olba was had in 1891. Vierra tes-
tified: "Bishop said I should have a re-
newal of the lease at the expiration of
the one held if I wished to have. I asked
the Bishop how much I would be
required to pay when we should renew
the lease. He said that \$17 was a little
too cheap, but \$25 is right rent I think
you ought to pay. Think you can afford
that. I told the Bishop that was satis-
factory. No other person was present
at these conversations. The Bishop of
Olba died in February, 1892." Vierra
further testified that he never showed
this Pouzot document to any one, not
even to either of the Bishops. His rea-
son was that he did not think it neces-
sary.

4. Vierra testified as to an oral prom-
ise by Bishop of Panopolis, successor
to Bishop of Olba, on April 25, 1893.
Bishop said Vierra should have renewal
of lease without question, a renewal for
twelve or fifteen years, not to pay to
exceed twice what he was paying, \$34
per month.

Bishop of Panopolis' testimony: "Vi-
erra asked me for the renewal of the
mission property in Hilo. I told him so,
I cannot give you a renewal of the
lease now. Then he asked me if I
could have it at the expiration of the
old one. And he said I asked you that
because I have been told by somebody
that the mission will not let me have it.
I told him you can have it as well as
anybody else, provided you will offer
the mission the same price that other
people offer. Then he asked me how
much will he be charged for a renewal
of the lease. I said nobody can tell now
what the lands will be worth in two
years from now, because this lease will
expire in two years. I said it may be
worth less than it is now, but as we
have a new form of Government and
there is talk of annexation, I suppose,
though, the land will be worth twice
what it is now. He asked me to give up,
renew the two years of lease he had
now of the old lease if I consent to make
a new one. I said no. Then he asked
about the improvements he will have
to put on his premises those two years.
And I said you may be sure that you
will have the renewal of the lease if you
offer me the same price as others. Vi-
erra never told me at the time that
he had a promise for a new lease from
Father Charles Pouzot. I never saw
this Pouzot letter."

5. Letter of Bishop of Panopolis. De-
cember 15, 1894, to Vierra:

"I beg you excuse for not an-
swering your letter of the 31st of Octo-
ber. What could I say but what I told
you myself in Hilo? At that time you
wanted me to give you a prolongation
of the lease. I refused to do it when
you asked me how much I would charge
for the new lease at the expiration of
the old. As for the price. I told you it
was impossible to mention any, be-
cause we had two years before us, say-
ing also that you would have the privi-
lege to take it at the same price others
would offer for it. I made this last re-
mark because you said somebody had
told you that you will not have a re-
newal from us at any price. I repeat
now what I told you then. I am willing
to keep my word, but no more."

6. Conversation with Father Maxime
of the mission at Hilo. Vierra's tes-
timony: "Father Maxime told me that
in consideration of what the Bishop
had promised, of the renewal of the
lease, that piece of land between Catho-
lic Mission and Machado and the Bar-
ber, I ought to give it to them without
charge, and that Machado ought to pay
a dollar less, as he was paying too

much, and if I did not take off the dol-
lar, the mission would have to pay it.
I agreed."

7. A second conversation with Father
Maxime, Vierra's testimony: "Father
Maxime told me he was going to Ho-
nolulu to see the Bishop off for Rome,
and the matter of your lease will be all
settled on then, and I will bring the
lease with me for you. I told him I
wished he would do so. I asked him
how he could make a lease down there
when I was not present. He said, 'I
don't mean that, the lease will be made
here.' It is a simple understanding:
the matter will be talked over with
the Bishop. The lease is the same as
the other except in price and length of
time, which is twelve or fifteen years."

From this it appears that there are
seven promises, oral and written, made
at different times during a long period
of years and varying in their terms:

First—Father Pouzot, May 30, 1887,
promises at the expiration of original
lease to lease the same for twelve years
more if he (Vierra) wishes to do it at
the rental of what the lands will be
worth at the time, and provided the
head of the Catholic Mission approves
of it.

Second—In 1888, Bishop of Olba orally
promises that Vierra will have the
preference of the lease at the expiration
of the lease, to pay rent what it was
worth at the time of expiration of lease.

Third—In 1891, Bishop of Olba orally
promises a renewal of lease and thinks
Vierra ought to pay \$25. Thinks he can
afford it.

Fourth—April 25, 1893, Bishop of
Panopolis promises orally a renewal of
lease for twelve or fifteen years, not to
pay to exceed twice what Vierra was
paying. (This according to Vierra's
testimony.) But the Bishop says in
his testimony that he refused a re-
newal, but told Vierra that he could
have it as well as anybody else, pro-
vided he would offer the same price as
other people offer.

Fifth—December 15, 1894, letter of
Bishop of Panopolis, wherein he states
that he refused a prolongation of lease
and that Vierra asked how much he
would charge for a new lease. And he
told Vierra that it was impossible to
fix any. And that Vierra would have
the privilege to take it at same price
others would offer for it.

Sixth—Father Maxime in his first
conversation again makes a change in
the alleged contract whereby certain
people were not to be disturbed by Vi-
erra in their subtenancy and were to
pay less rent.

Seventh—Father Maxime's second
conversation with Vierra: "The lease
is to be the same as the other except
in price and length of time, which is
twelve or fifteen years."

It is a well settled rule that courts of
equity will not specifically enforce a
contract that is not certain in its terms
or capable of being made certain.

Parker v. Cartwright, 7 Haw., 596.

From the different promises or state-
ments it will be easily seen that taking
the evidence most favorable for the
plaintiff and considering both the oral
and written promises, there are at least
two essential elements or terms of the
alleged contract which are not certain
or definite.

First—The term, which appears to be
a mere renewal of the lease, that is, for
its term of five years; a new lease or
a renewal for twelve years; and a new
lease or renewal for twelve or fifteen
years.

Second—The rent. "As in the original
lease," "not to exceed twice the rental
then paid," "at the rental of what the
lands will be worth at the time," "to
pay what it was worth at the time of ex-
piration of lease," "to pay \$25 per
month," "the same price as other peo-
ple offer," "that no price was to be fixed
until expiration of lease."

What can the Court select as the pro-
visions of the contract to be enforced?
If we select any of the provisions above
set forth, we cannot say that that was
the one agreed on as part of the alleged
contract. A court of equity cannot
make a contract, nor can it in a bill for
specific performance alter it and then
enforce it.

The plaintiff has not proven any con-
tract mutually agreed on and definite
and certain in its terms. If contracts
are not so certain in themselves as to
enable the Court to arrive at the clear
result of what is meant by all the terms
contained in them, they will not be spe-
cifically enforced. It would be inequitable
to carry a contract into effect where
the Court are left in doubt as to the in-
tent of the parties; for in such case
the Court might decree what the parties
never intended or contemplated.

Boston & Maine R. R. v. Babcock, 3
Cush., 228.

Grace v. Denison, 114 Mass., 16.
Parker v. Cartwright, 7 Haw., 596.
Conder v. Conder, 43 N. J. Eq., 406.
Hopkins v. Gilman, 22 Wic., 476.
McKibbin v. Brown, 14 N. J. Eq., 13.
Lynes v. Hayden, Adm'r., 119 Mass.,
482.

It is claimed that the plaintiff has
made improvements on the property in
part performance of the oral contract,
and that on that ground specific per-
formance should be decreed. It is true
that part performance will under some
circumstances take an oral contract out
of the statute of frauds. But for this
purpose there must be clear proof of the
contract itself and that the acts of part
performance were made in reliance upon
and in pursuance of the contract.

Eyre v. Eyre, 19 N. J. Eq., 102.

This has not been done in this case.

There were many other questions ar-
gued by counsel at the hearing, relating
to want of consideration for the alleged
promises, agency of the members of the
Roman Catholic Mission at Hilo, notice
to Wery, the co-defendant, of the alleged
contract before he took the lease he
now holds of the premises in question,
admissibility of evidence, variance be-
tween the allegations of the bill and the
proofs, and other minor points,
all of which we do not deem it neces-
sary to discuss.

The appeal is dismissed and the case
is remanded to the Circuit Court.
Fourth Circuit, for such further pro-
ceedings as may be necessary.

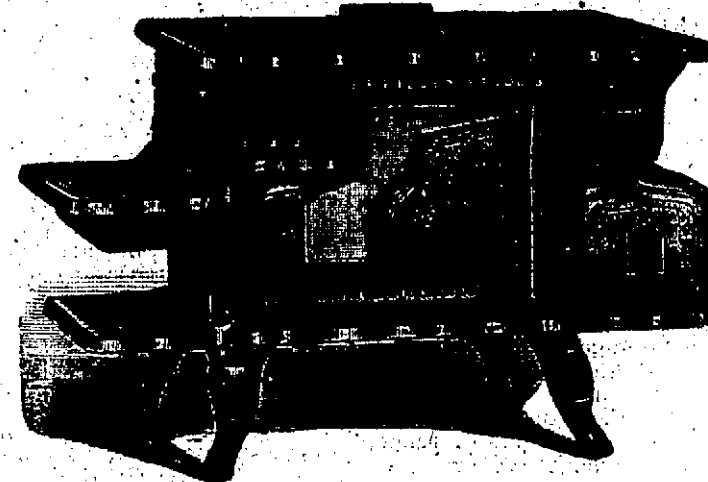
G. F. Little for plaintiff. P. Neu-
mann and F. M. Wakefield for defend-
ants.
Honolulu, May 26, 1896.

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin
Purifying and Beautifying
Soap in the World.
The Purest, Sweetest, and
Most Refreshing for Toilet
Bath and Nursery.
For Pimples, Blackheads
Red, Rough, Oily Skin
and Baby Blemishes,
For Red, Rough Hands
Shapeless Nails and
Painful Finger Ends,
For Irritations of the Scalp
with Dry, Thin, and Falling
Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign
and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Rowland & Sons, 1, King
Edward-st., London, E.C. Foreign Depot: F. Rowland & Sons, 1, King
Edward-st., London, E.C. Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes,
Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel
Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and
Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. R. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKETT, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MAN—
DR. F. J. CLARK, Medical Officer. STOCKTON, CAL. DR. J. C. WILSON, Medical Officer.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS
DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care
and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfort-
able, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly
situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent,
with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of
admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other
particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES:
DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco. DR. H. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco.
DR. W. R. MARY, S. F. Dr. J. M. ASHMAN, Dr. E. H. WOOLSTON, Sec. N. P. Co., and Oakland
DR. J. A. McLELLAN, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Jose.
DR. L. S. TOWN, San Francisco. DR. C. A. SAWYER, Napa, late State Insane Asylum.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, June 12
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from
Kauai ports.
Haw. bk Mauna Ala, Smith, from
Newcastle.
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, from Laha-
ina.
P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from
China and Japan.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina,
Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from
Kauai ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai
ports.
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Kona
and Kau.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, from Oahu
ports.
Am. schr Transit, Jorgensen, from
San Francisco.
O. R. & S. N. Altmore, Watson, from
Portland and Astoria.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and
Hawaii.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui
ports.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Hawaii
ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, June 12.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for
Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for
Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Thompson, for Oahu
ports.
P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for
San Francisco.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Stmr Likeli, Weir, for Hawaii
ports, at 12 m.
Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, for
New York.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

O. R. & S. N. Altmore, Watson, for
the Orient.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu
ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for
Kauai ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and
Lanai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee,
June 11—E. R. Hendry, W. T. Schmidt,
Thomas Cummins, Wm. Eassey, and 4
deck passengers.
From San Francisco, per bktns S. N.
Castle, June 11—John Riley.
From San Francisco, per bk S. C. Al-
len, June 11—Hugo A. Fisher, Hugo M.
Fisher, A. W. van Volkenberg, Mr. and
Mrs. John Sherman.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN, per P. M. S. S.

S. Rio de Janeiro, June 12—R. Emmott
Large, and 17 through passengers.
From Maui and Molokai, per stmr
Mokoli, June 12—Mr. Berry, and 5 on
deck.

FROM KAUAI, per stmr Ke Au Hou,

June 13—H. P. Baldwin, Dr. Anderson,
Mr. Banning, Mrs. Osley, Miss Von
Holt, and 23 on deck.
From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, June
13—Prof. H. Schuuland, M. Schlem-
mer, wife and children, Miss Bompke,
Dr. J. Friedlander, H. Salzman, and 11
on deck.

FROM MAUI AND HAWAII, per stmr

Kinau, June 13—Volcano: C. H. Brown,
Miss L. Hume, Miss C. Small, Ed C.
Hume, Miss M. Kennedy, Edgar Dur-
nam, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. J. T.
Lewis, L. Turner, Mrs. S. Pulsen, L.
Winkelman, A. Dempster, R. A. Ly-
man, Jr., W. W. Goodale, G. K. Wilder,
J. Renton, J. M. Monsarrat, Miss C.
Woods, Miss J. H. Woods, Miss Lucy
Woods, Miss M. O. Paulding, Miss G.
Garnett, W. H. Cornwell, Chang Kim,
Kok, and 106 on deck.

FROM MAUI, per stmr Claudine, June

14—L. A. Thurston, Bro. Bertram, C.
A. Doyle, J. K. Josepa, H. Viera, T.
Jackson, J. Leadingham, J. Neil, F.
Glenn, Ah Mi, Loo Joe, J. K. Hanana,
G. W. Smith, D. Mack, and 54 on deck.

DEPARTURES.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, per P. M. S. S. Rio

de Janeiro—Bruce Waring and wife, W.
C. Dart, K. Imanashi, F. M. Swany.
For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer
W. G. Hall, June 12—Mr. and Mrs.
Ault and boy, George Ross, J. Leary,
Hon. Leicester Holme, wife and valet,
Mr. Olding, W. K. Walamau and wife,
and Mrs. Creswell, H. J. Ahu, L. Mc-
Candless, G. W. Waiata, J. Leadingham,
Mrs. Leddecke, H. Hanaberg, J. F.
Brown, J. Fettes, F. Silva, A. Geo.
Rodick, Miss Esther Kahane, E. Laz-
arus, Lau Tong, Kahane, W. F. Wil-
son, Mrs. Dacota, C. D. Chase, W. Y.
Horne, A. V. Peters, L. Chong, C. F.
Horne and 57 on deck.

IMPORTS.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN, per O. & O.

S. S. Coptic, June 9—233 tons Japanese
and Chinese general merchandise.
From Newcastle, per Haw. bk Mauna
Ala, June 12—1055 tons coal and 1 case
plants consigned to Wilder & Co.
From Port Blakely, per schr Spoka-
ne, June 8—550,694 ft rough lumber,
227,439 ft dressed lumber and 200,000
shingles, consigned to Wilder & Co.

BORN.

FAYE—At Mana, Kauai, June 12, 1896,

to the wife of H. P. Faye, a son.

GOODMAN—In Honolulu, June 10,

1896, to the wife of Frank Goodman, a
daughter.

DIED.

GOODMAN—In Honolulu, June 10,

1896, the infant daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Frank Goodman.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from
the Primary Organs, in either sex
(required or constitutional), Gravel, and
Pain in the Back. Guaranteed free from
Mercury. Sold by Dr. J. K. G. each by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the World. Proprietors: The
LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTRY DRUG CO.,
Pant. Lincoln, England 1709

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Peru is hourly expected from
San Francisco.

Gardner Wilder, the next Mayor of
Hilo, has had his hands full of busi-
ness since his arrival on the Kinau
last Saturday.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of
Agriculture, leaves on the Kinau for a
six weeks' tour of Hawaii. He will
leave the steamer at Kawaehae and
walk around the Island.

The program of events in the Fourth
of July races, given under the auspices
of the Maui Racing Association, has
been made out. There will be ten
events and entries will close June 25th.

Before leaving Honolulu for the coast
Bruce Waring made the statement that
he had disposed of his forty-acre tract
of land near Hilo to Ed Towse of the
Star and Charley Deskey. It is to be
divided into house lots.

W. G. Irwin, for Kapiolani Park As-
sociation, is having a number of seats
made to accommodate the persons at-
tending the band concerts at the park
on Sunday. It is not expected that all
the benches will be finished in time
for tomorrow, but by next Sunday they
will all be completed. A subscription
list is being circulated to provide funds
for a band stand to be erected at Ma-
kee Island.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m.,
touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and
Makana the same day; Mahukona, Ka-
wahae and Laupahoehoe the following
day, arriving in Hilo the same after-
noon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday June 6

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips
marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8
o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe,
Mahukona and Kawahae same day,
Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the
following day, arriving at Honolulu the
afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the
second trip of each month, arriving
there on the morning of the day of sail-
ing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is
via Hilo. A good carriage road the en-
tire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all ex-
penses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5
o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Ha-
na, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui.
Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday
mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

No freight will be received after 4 p.
m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to
receive their freight. This company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's
risk.

This company will not be responsi-
ble for money or valuables of passen-
gers unless placed in the care of pur-
sers.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an addi-
tional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I, Chop Tin (Ch.)

of Kapaa, District of Kawaehae, Island
of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, hold as
agent, treasurer and manager, collect
and pay out, sign all documents and
chattels, leases and upon all things
and property of the firm name of See
Shing Wai Co.

I make a protest against such sale
published in the Hawaiian newspaper
Kuakoa, dated May 15, A. D. 1896.
Between Chop Choy, Ham Yook, Asee
and Ham Ma of Wallua, Island
of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, under
the firm name of See Shing Wai Co.,
to Quong Wah On & Co., of Honolulu,
Island of Oahu, mortgagee intends to
foreclose the mortgage for non-pay-
ment of principal and interest.

I furthermore say that I hold, since
November 12, A. D. 1891, until today,
as advisers and representatives of the
See Shing Wai Co.

And the See Shing Wai Co. today is
indebted to me. Last December, 1895,
was \$12,264.23, with \$2,500 expenses.
The whole sum comes up \$14,764.23.

And I also say that Chang Kim and
Quong Wah On & Co. have no right
whatever to make a sale and notice,
without bringing things before the
court.

CHOP TIN,
Agent and Manager See Shing Wai Co.
Kapaa, Kawaehae, Kauai, May 23,
1896. 1764-1m

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both
water and oil is the surest in-
dication of a refined taste among
the ladies of the Islands. They are
in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors,
brushes, oils, varnish and can-
vas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory
picture framing, is due largely
to the taste displayed in the
selection of mouldings that
will harmonize with the pic-
ture. We have the taste and
mouldings. Let us give you a
suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

Ask for

SWEET

MOMENTS

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURED BY

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

Sold Everywhere

HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

4273 1749-2m

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron barks "Paul
Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Flashes,
Crapes, Etc.,

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silenes, S.vee Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian
Silks, Molekins, Mettons, Serge,
Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quits, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hos-
iery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Rechtstein & Siller Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Li-
quors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Cautic
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing Laths Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(18 and 20), Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Nails.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden
Gate Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
said cause, and that said Court ordered
publication of the same, and continued the
said cause until the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

1768-3ta

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collector
of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his Deputy, or any policeman in the
district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanalei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock above mentioned, to answer
to the complaint in the above entitled cause,
and to show cause why he should not be
judged against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,
District Magistrate of Hanalei.

</